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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Japan Announces China State Takes Five North Provinces

Defies World on Aggression

Tokyo May Taste Sanctions

Roper Wants Subsidy Marine

If Teacher Dislikes Johnny—

JUST as 51 nations set implacable sanctions on Italy to show that acquisition of territory by aggression can no longer win in the world, Japan announces that it will take over five provinces of North China, calling them an autonomous state. Tokyo's challenge is a direct one. It would seem to be bold defiance of the principle which the nations have united to support as they have never collectively supported anything else. The concert of nations, acting through the League, will doubtless give exclusive attention to its campaign against Italy for the present. But when that campaign is won and an Ethiopian settlement is made, the League can hardly ignore the fresh defiance in the Far East. Japan resigned from the League, but it is bound by pacts to nonaggression—How serious a problem is Japan rearing for itself and its fellow treaty-signers in the years that lie ahead?

¶ The news is given out that an uprising occurs on the part of the North China provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuan. Chinese leaders are named as rebelling against the National Government of Nanking, led by Gen. Sung Chech-Yuan. But it is Japan that gives out the news. The objects of the new confederation are complete financial and economic separation from the Nanking Government, co-operation with Japan and Manchoukuo. This is Japan's long-expected next move. With acquisition of the five rich provinces and their 95,000,000 inhabitants, even though given an outer frame of independence, the subjugation of the remainder of China would become a matter of routine unless resistance is established by other nations—Other nations are increasingly likely to do what they have so far failed to do.

¶ There is no denying that the League allowed Japan to do in Asia what it now refuses to allow Italy to do in Africa. If Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, had demanded that the League halt Japan, the aggressor, just as Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, has led the League in halting Italy, the aggressor, Manchoukuo and now North China might be far different stories. But observers believe Japan guilty of a tactical blunder in proceeding with gigantic seizure at this time. So surely as the League succeeds in setting up the new morality in the world in the Italian case, humanity may voice the demand that the nations collectively set their sanctions upon Japan to see what adjustments can be brought about in Asia. Perhaps remote Japan does not realize how earnestly the nations are stirred—Otherwise, it would not be risking the doctrine that the law of conquest in Africa isn't the law of conquest in Asia.

¶ Italy shows its resentment of the sanctions imposed by 51 League nations by an aerial attack on Ethiopian forces in which 2000 are killed and 15,000 dispersed. But vengeance in Ethiopia cannot mitigate the apprehension caused by the sudden idleness of the Italian channels of inflow and outflow. Sanctions have been called the longest range gun yet devised. That is why their consideration should give Japan the gravest concern. No nation of Europe, nor apparently the United States, was ready to follow Japan into Manchuria with an army to halt aggressive conquest; but if sanctions prove themselves in Italy, Tokyo can be made to relinquish North China without any troops being sent to the Far East. Tokyo probably could not withstand sanctions—Just as with Italy, Japan's in and out channels of trade carry its life-blood.

¶ U. S. Secretary of Commerce Roper warns the American merchant marine that government ownership of their vessels may be in prospect. He tells the American Merchant Marine Conference of a potential shortage of ships if a war emergency should occur. "It is lamentable," he says, "that while we are building up the Navy, we are doing virtually nothing to supply it with auxiliaries." Secretary Roper advocates a new system of government aid, a businesslike system wisely administered, that can develop a thoroughly modern trading fleet, meeting needs and arousing national pride. He is against ocean mail contracts—A direct subsidy, he holds, is the right way to build up the merchant marine.

¶ St. Louis discovers that there may be something in Johnny's excuse for low grades in his "Teacher doesn't like me." A city survey shows most teachers grade on their own opinion of the pupil's merit. Men and women teachers grade girls the same; women teachers grade boys lower than girls. Girls get better classroom grades than boys, but boys excel on general achievement tests. So perhaps poor Johnny has suffered—Put two apples in his lunch basket, a rosy one for the teacher.

University to Use Syracuse Theater

By the Associated Press

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY announced yesterday it has leased one of the city's largest downtown theaters as a home for its dramatic department, for legitimate touring attractions, for movies, and for children's theater productions.

The announcement came from Prof. Sawyer Falk, head of the School of Public Speech and Dramatic Art, whose most recent statement asserted "the theater is a social manifestation and not a sheer money-making enterprise."

Unions Threaten Action to Block U. S. War Trading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, warned bluntly here last night that organized labor may undertake to block the export of essential raw materials to Italy if American interests continue to flout the Administration's avowed efforts to discourage sale of commodities which will aid in the prosecution of the war against Ethiopia.

He declared that "the advice of the President ought to be carried out in spirit and to the letter in executing the neutrality law," and pointed out that there is no government protection for American seamen on ships carrying war supplies to Italy, and implied that continuation of such trade might result in seamen's strikes.

Follows Parley Action

Mr. Green's warning follows the adoption of a strong neutrality resolution at the federation's recent convention in Atlantic City and accords with the attitude of trade union groups in England toward Italy's Ethiopian venture. It comes at a time when shipments of oil to Italy are believed to be on the increase and some American oil companies apparently determined to resist the government efforts to discourage trade with Italy.

Mr. Green insisted that the federation is not interested in assisting the League of Nations, but is strongly interested in maintaining American neutrality. He said industry should not expose American seamen to the danger involved in Italian trade and added, "seamen should do all they can to discourage shipments to Italy."

Mr. Green did not specify what action should be taken "to discourage" such shipments, but in other labor quarters there was talk of seamen's and longshoremen's strikes if they continue and a suggestion that the unions might refuse to handle cargo destined for Italy.

Government to Compile Italian Trade Figures

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Because of great demand for statistics on United States trade with Italy, the Commerce Department has decided to drop a precedent of years standing and assemble such figures itself instead of leaving the job to others.

Interest is particularly widespread about materials useful for war, and generally as to whether trade with Italy has declined since the United

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Fight Against Racing Takes Definite Form

Petition Bearing 20,000 Signatures to Force Action by Legislature

Boston Today—*also sees*—Wool men happy at annual meeting over boom in their market—Federal Judge suspend dignity to hold impromptu auction in court—Nantucket and Portland lightships still out of position due to Sunday's storm—Judge Lummus say Maclub has not engaged in illegal law practise.

Anti-Racing—Petition Filed With House Clerk

Opposition to legal horse and dog racing was seen as crystallizing on three fronts in Massachusetts today. One initiative petition, signed by more than 20,000 persons, was on file with the clerk of the House of Representatives. This makes legislative vote on the matter mandatory.

Two other similar petitions were known to be in process of circularization today.

One petition was sponsored by the Puritan League of Massachusetts, and was reported to have nearly the requisite number of names today. It was pointed out that under the statutes even if the measure is defeated in the Legislature it can be placed on the ballot simply by gaining 5000 additional names on the petition.

Recent divulgence of race track figures for the season just closed revealed that the State's share totaled slightly more than $1,500,000, or hardly more than enough to pay cost of government for a day and a half.

Peculation of public funds in the town of Townsend as a result of racing, blighting the career of a young father; a vicious attack of racing dogs on a Malden boy, general neglect of debts—these reputed connotations of pari-mutuel betting in Massachusetts were said by observers today to have accelerated the present drive.

Wool Men—Hold a Little Special Thanksgiving

Boston wool men celebrated an extra Thanksgiving Day today. They held their annual meeting and luncheon at the Chamber of Commerce. Speakers all were gratefully jubilant because of recent almost sensational upturns in wool trade here. Prospects for the next six months are bright, all were agreed

Recent wool sales in Boston have been soaring to the million pounds a day mark. This has brought consequent activity in a number of related businesses, including shipping and milling.

George L. Anderson was elected president for the ensuing year, Harry J. Blake was chosen vice-president; Claude H. Ketchum, secretary; F. Nathaniel Perkins, treasurer.

Summing up developments during the last year, Durham Jones, the retiring president, remarked: "For the

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Tackling Municipal Problems

Wide World

Fiorello LaGuardia, Mayor of New York — T. Semmes Walmsley, Mayor of New Orleans — Daniel W. Hoan, Mayor of Milwaukee — Henry Worley, Mayor of Columbus, Ohio

Chief Executives of Many American Cities Are Conferring in Washington on Municipal Problems and Relief Questions. Mayor Hoan Is President of the Conference

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Nov. 19

In Ethiopia—'Pitched Battle' From the Air

ASMARA, Eritrea—An Italian squadron claimed 2000 victims in an air bombing of an Ethiopian camp at Enderta, the Associated Press reports. (Ethiopian dispatches said "a number of Ethiopians were killed.") Premier Mussolini's two sons and his son-in-law were among the pilots in this unusual "pitched battle" between planes and land guns, and the planes of all three were hit many times.

Two fast moving Italian columns were meanwhile reported starting a scissors action against the elusive Ras Seyoum. The chieftan staged a mock retreat, scouts reported, and is still lurking in the mountains endangering the Italian advance.

Egypt—Independence Party Appeals to League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The Wafd independence party of Egypt appealed to the League of Nations against Britain's political grip on that country. The Wafd contended that Egypt should be an independent League member in its own right.

There is considerable sympathy for the Wafd point of view here, but the choice of this moment of Mediterranean crisis for an appeal is considered ill-timed.

Nobel—Peace Prize for 1935 Omitted

OSLO, Nor. (AP)—The Nobel Committee decided no Peace Prize should be awarded for 1935.

Works Fund—Allocations Nearly Completed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Nearly all of the $4,000,000,000 work relief fund has been allocated, the Treasury announced. But only one fourth has been spent. The Treasury included figures on the relief fund in its report this month for the first time, and will continue to release them periodically.

Award of all but $39,000,000 means that the job relief program is further advanced than the number actually employed would indicate—there being a time lag between approval of a project and the hiring of men.

Royal Fair—Entries at Toronto Set Record

TORONTO (AP)—The eight-day Royal Winter Fair opens tomorrow with the greatest list of entries in its 14 years of existence. Lord Tweedsmuir, Canada's new Governor General, and Lady Tweedsmuir, will make their first visit to Toronto for the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show Nov. 25. Army riders of six nations—Holland, Chile, France, Irish Free State, United States and Canada—will compete.

Brazil—Promulgates Trade Pact With U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Brazil formally promulgated the reciprocal trade pact with the United States, it was learned, and the Export-Import Bank simultaneously announced it will advance at once $17,000,000 to lubricate an expanded mutual trade. The funds will be used to pay up loans from Brazilians to American exporters.

China—Chiang Silent on Secession

SHANGHAI—The Japanese tentacles continued to close around the five North China provinces, the Associated Press reports, with scarcely a pretense of the official innocence that marked Japan's invasion of Manchuria.

The Koumintang Nationalist Party Congress decided to ask the Government for national military service conscription.

The Japanese Ambassador prepared to leave Shanghai for Nanking, hoping to persuade Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to let well enough alone. Major Dolhara was said to have issued an ultimatum to North China officials. Japanese dispatches from Peiping candidly said the new "autonomous" regime would lean heavily on the Japanese army, and would have Japanese advisers in key positions. A Japanese destroyer left Port Arthur for Tientsin in the theater of action. It was suggested by Rengo, the Japanese news agency, that the date for North China's "declaration of independence" would be postponed from Nov. 20 to Nov. 23, so that the Chinese dictatorship's point of view could then be ascertained.

Meanwhile, China's dictator Chiang said nothing for publication, and his key advisers were equally inscrutable.

"North China—Asia's Ethiopia?": Editorial Page.

Japan's encroachments reviewed: Page 1.

Arms—France's Military Budget Raised

PARIS—Another 1,000,000,000 francs—$66,000,000—was tacked onto the French military budget as announced by a finance committee spokesman, reports the Associated Press. The total thus comes to 6,953,000,000 francs—about $462,000,000. Only 5 per cent of the additional 1,000,000,000 francs will come out of the careening budget—the remainder to be raised by special loans. "What's 50,000,000 francs when national security is at stake?" the spokesman is reported to have said. "If France went to war against Germany within a year, 338,000 Frenchmen would have to face a German army of 1,000,000."

Utilities—Refusal to Register Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A move is on foot to have virtually all the holding companies present a united front in refusing to register on Dec. 1 under the Holding Company Act. They would thus render enforcement impossible, a utility spokesman said, pending a constitutional test of the act before the Supreme Court.

This action was backed up by a lobby organization known as the American Federation of Investors, purporting to represent holders of utility securities. Such investors, said a statement, would find their interests "best served" by refusal of the companies to register under the act.

Fair Trade—Appeal Arranged on New York Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York State's baby NRA—the Fair Trade Act—will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Doubleday, Doran &

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Mansfield Blasts WPA in Plea For Direct City Grants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Defending the Administration's $4,000,000,000 works program against "deliberately malicious" and partisan attacks, Harry L. Hopkins, works progress administrator, today predicted before the United States conference of mayors that there will be a permanent program of one form or another to give aid to "the people at the bottom of the economic heap."

Following Mr. Hopkins on the platform, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston analyzed shortcomings of the present work program and asked the mayors' support for a new federal program providing for a definite allotment of cash to localities with its use left chiefly to their own discretion.

Mansfield's Charges

Mayor Mansfield told the conference that part of the $4,000,000,000 works fund had been diverted from its intended purpose.

Recalling that President Roosevelt proposed the fund to provide jobs for 3,500,000 employable persons on relief, Mr. Mansfield said:

"It needs only simple arithmetic to show that the average allotment per man was $1200, yet large federal public works projects were approved calling for expenditures of large sums from the fund for materials."

He contended this had cut the available fund a man employed to about $800 and that cities and other local government units therefore had been unable to plan an intelligent relief budget.

Politics Denied

The works administrator directed replies to critics who say that money has been allotted for political purposes, that the unemployed won't work, and that WPA projects are useless. He said he had no quarrel

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Nanking Rulers Act To Halt Secession Of North Chinese

U. S., Who Alone Is Free to Act, Waits and Watches Next Developments

Diplomatic Defeat Generally Admitted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Information received through diplomatic channels here today confirmed reports of the imminent establishment of a North China state under Japanese domination.

While no official comment was available, and it was emphasized at the State Department that no protest had been made, or was contemplated, to Japan, there was everywhere a frank admission that western diplomacy had suffered a severe diplomatic defeat in the Far East with momentous general implications to the future of western powers in Asia and immediate specific implications regarding the forthcoming naval conference.

Step Not Unexpected

Among informed groups it has been expected for several weeks that Japan would take advantage of the fact that the British fleet is now pinned to the Mediterranean by the Italo-Ethiopian situation and make a second major move into China. Whatever the feeling about such action here, nothing has been done to forestall it for the realistic reason that the United States, acting alone, does not have either the diplomatic or military power to prevent such an extension of Japanese influence.

The immediate result is to emphasize more sharply than heretofore the fact that the western powers must ultimately either renounce their claims to equality with Japan in Chinese affairs or resort to force to retain both that influence and their commercial interests in that area of the world.

U. S. Waits and Watches

Pursuing a more realistic foreign policy than at some times in the past, the Administration here recognizes that it alone of all the western powers interested in China is free from the immediate pressure of European troubles. Since, therefore, there is no prospect of collective action to restrain Japan it perforce adopts a policy of watchful waiting which may lead in one of two directions.

First, it may constitute a step in the gradual withdrawal of American interests in China which will ultimately result in complete abandonment of American diplomatic and commercial rights in that area. Such withdrawal would remove the majority of causes of friction between this country and Japan and resolve the prime insoluble in the present naval situation.

Could Open Door to Peace Or—

It would accept Japanese claims to a special "sphere of influence in China" and enormously reduce the possibilities of an eventual war between Japan and the United States.

Second, it may merely be the prelude to a determined program of naval construction with which eventually to reassert the claims which are permitted to lapse temporarily. The fact is that the "big

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Independence Declaration Postponed According to Tokyo Backers

Kuomintang Orders Conscript Force

NANKING, China, Nov. 19 (AP)—Delegates to the Kuomintang (Nationalist Party) Congress here today decided to instruct the Government to enforce a program of nationwide conscription for military service. The threat of China's semi-detachment from its northern provinces forced the decision.

The law providing for conscription was adopted in 1933, but never enforced.

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TOKYO, Nov. 19—Japanese sources indicated today that the proposed autonomous state of North China will operate under Japanese control following its "declaration of independence" expected before the end of the week.

The Nanking correspondent of the Rengo (Japanese) News Agency reported that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, leader of the Chinese National Government, had decided to approve the projected autonomous confederation of the five provinces of North China. This alleged decision, the correspondent said, resulted from compromise speeches designed to "save his face."

Dare Not Oppose

Other Japanese news dispatches from China indicated that the Japanese Army's professed readiness to fight anyone interfering with the autonomy of North China was sufficient to make Generalissimo Chiang and the Nanking Government realize that such interference would be suicidal.

The proposed new regime in North China is to be called the governing body of the North China Autonomous Anti-Communist Commission of the Chinese Republic, thereby acknowledging the sovereignty of the Chinese Republic, although there will be no allegiance to the Nanking Government or to the power of the Kuomintang, the Chinese national people's party.

To Fly Same Flag?

Also, there will be financial and economic independence. The new regime will continue to fly China's national flag of red, white and blue.

These gestures of nominal allegiance are the "face-saving" devices, but the practical arrangements are regarded as insuring that the five provinces will be divorced from the rest of China and be drawn, like Manchoukuo, under the protection of the Japanese Army.

The North China Governing Commission's allegedly anti-Communist arrangements will be taken "in close co-operation with the Japanese military authorities."

New Currency Likely

The dispatches further suggested that a Japanese-advised finance sub-commission will supervise the collection and retention of customs, salt, and other taxes hitherto sent to Nanking, and will establish a currency linked with the Japanese yen and the Manchoukuan Yuan, rejecting Nanking's newly reformed currency system.

A Japanese-advised communications sub-commission will link North China's airways, railway, telegraph, and telephone systems to those of Manchoukuo.

A Japanese-advised "cultural sub-commission" will seek to eradicate anti-Japanese activities and Communism from North China.

Britain Not Planning To Oppose Secession Due to 'Uncertainties'

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The British Government was stated authoritatively today as viewing the developments in North China with concern.

A high source said, however, that there was little probability of any action being taken immediately by Great Britain because of the uncertainty of the exact situation.

In informed quarters it was explained that Great Britain has already lost most of her trade in the affected area and that there is little the Government could do to oppose the secession of the North China provinces concerned.

It was stated that no representations have been made to Japan.

Tokyo's Slow Tempo Held Due to Brakes Of Home Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, Nov. 19—Down to the present imminence of proclamation in North China of an autonomous state under Japanese influence, concrete results emerging from Japan's recent excursion in North China have been difficult to observe with the naked eye.

Under pressure from the Japanese Kwantung Army, Chinese military leaders of whom the Japanese disapproved have been replaced by others who, if not actually pro-Japanese, are sufficiently friendly.

Nanking Government troops stationed in North China have withdrawn beyond the Yellow River, with Kuomintang officials following

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Soviets Exalt Manual Labor In Drive to Increase Output

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Nov. 19 — With the congress of Stakanovists attended by 2500 delegates and addressed by Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party, G. K. Ordzhonikidze, Commissar for Heavy Industry, and Clemence Voroshiloff, Defense Commissar, the Soviet campaign to glorify manual labor is given new impetus.

Stakanovism is the name which has been given to a co-operative system designed by Alexei Stakanoff, a young miner from the Donbas coal region. Its purpose is to divide up any piece of work, and so systematize it that the greatest individual productivity will be the result.

Workers Gather

The congress is a gathering of the simplest workers from every branch of industry for the advancement of productivity along every line. This is being done partly through the lionizing of individuals like Alexei Stakanoff who have made outstanding records in their fields.

Mr. Stalin assured his hearers that the Stakanoff movement is one of the most vital and constructive in the whole Soviet undertaking, since it aims at setting up a new set of norms in labor.

Alexei Stakanoff himself made a talk in which he urged that the spread of the idea was more important than any individual achievement.

Leveling Makes Problem

Now that "leveling" has been firmly repudiated in the Soviet Union, the vast state industrial and political machine is facing a problem long familiar in more advanced countries—that of persuading a sufficient number of its young people to prepare themselves for the more commonplace tasks of life. Soviet young people, like all others, show a preference for spectacular and well-paid work.

The ruling Communists refuse to explain this phenomenon as a universal human characteristic. They prefer to blame themselves for not guiding young people properly. The Kremlin's spokesman, L. Soznovsky writing in the government newspaper Izvestia, declares: "We have been short-sighted in forming a one-sided and artificial ideology for our young people. We have permitted a preference to develop for the so-called intellectual occupations, which carry the outward appearance of self-importance and fame."

Few Want to Teach

When Soviet children are asked what they want to do, says Mr. Soznovsky, they reply that they want to be aviators, artists, natural scientists, actors, writers, ship captains. Only a few girls express a

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The forty-fourth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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New York Loses Its Baby NRA; Government Guards New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—New York State's fair trade act, or "Baby NIRA," one of the major enactments by the last Legislature to support national economic policies, appeared due today for its turn in the United States Supreme Court as the publishing firm of Doubleday Doran & Co. prepared to appeal the decision of State Supreme Court Justice Frederick P. Close in White Plains yesterday, invalidating the act.

Justice Close based his decision on the constitutionality of the law—not its economic wisdom—and refused to grant the injunction sought by the plaintiff to restrain R. H. Macy & Co. from cutting book prices under a statute designed to apply to sales of all trademarked commodities.

The action was brought by Doubleday, Doran & Co. and its retail outlet, Doubleday Doran Bookshops, with Morris L. Ernst as counsel. Specifying the terms of the fair trade law, which vests in the producer of trademarked, or branded goods in open competition with similar articles, the right to fix by contract with his customers the retail price, the contract with a single customer to be binding upon others, it instanced three books sold to Ots Bookshop Company at the retail price stipulation of $2, $3 and $1.50, respectively. The same books, obtained from the publishing house by the Macy firm without a contract were retailed at $1.76, $2.64 and $1.31, respectively.

The defendant, through its counsel, Leon Lauterstein, argued not only that the law was unconstitutional, but that the price differential was reasonable, since the store sold for cash, while the publishing house bookshops extended credit and supplied other services.

Justice Close conceded that "so-called price-cutting" might be an "economic evil," but that "our fundamental law must be changed before such an act as this can be upheld."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Striving to beat back the attacks on the New Deal in the Supreme Court, Government lawyers are basing their defense in large part on the famous "general welfare" clause of the Constitution.

Again and again they have pointed to the words of the Constitution, which says:

"The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare. . . ."

A discussion of this clause occupied more than half of a 380-page brief submitted yesterday in behalf of the processing taxes which the AAA lays on manufacture of farm products to raise money to pay benefits to agriculture.

In defending a section of the Home Owners Loan Act, the Government lawyers also stressed the clause, and much will be heard of it Dec. 19 when the power program of the Roosevelt Administration meets its test in arguments on the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The clause never has been interpreted by the Supreme Court in a definitive way, the lawyers say. But they told the Court that use of the tax revenues for rental and benefit payments "to bring about increased farm income and a resurgence of business activity was clearly for the general welfare."

The tax act, they also argued, is valid because it is a "purely revenue measure" and thus within the taxing powers of Congress. The brief was filed in the case brought by the Hoosac Mills of Massachusetts, challenging the processing taxes as unconstitutional. More than $1,000,000,000 in such taxes have been collected.

The brief denied the contention that in the AAA act Congress gave away its legislative power to the Secretary of Agriculture, a thing it cannot do under the Constitution.

Shipmen Told to Compromise Or Take Federal Ownership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 — The American Merchant Marine Conference, held jointly with the ninth annual convention of the Propeller Club of the United States, ended a three-day meeting here today with a warning by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, that the shipping interests must grant concessions and compromises both on questions of legislation and of federal aid, if government ownership and operation of shipping were to be delayed or prevented. Mr. Roper's address was the feature of a dinner to delegates to the conference and members of the Propeller Club at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night.

Subsidies Recognized

Mr. Roper came out strongly for federal aid to shipping, noting that subsidies had been recognized throughout a study of the entire American transportation system.

"It appeared in the construction of the transcontinental railroads, the development of our present highway system, the plan for the development of air commerce, as well as in water transportation," he said. "Let us, however, plan a merchant marine program that will look to a gradual decrease of subsidies and the strengthening of the industry through nongovernmental financing and development."

Mr. Roper declared that the crux of the American merchant marine problem was centered in the fact that it has been impossible for the industry to be self-sustaining and profitable without government aid.

U. S. Outdone

"The question, 'do we need a merchant marine, and why?' has been answered with colorful oratory and dramatic articles for more than a decade," he continued, "but it is sad to relate that throughout these years the American merchant marine has gradually declined in efficiency and adequacy. Since 1922, all the first-rate powers of the world and several of the secondary powers have far outstripped the United States in merchant marine progress and development. The famous Yankee clipper is no longer a concrete, living symbol that reflects the ingenuity and sagacity of Americans in moving their foreign trade profitably across the seven seas. Rather it is a mirage that in vague, dim outlines reminds us of our sixth or seventh place in the world's shipping procession."

Obsolete Vessels

No nation of maritime importance is "so woefully handicapped" by such a high degree of obsolescence of its ships as is the United States, Mr. Roper declared. He found it a matter of "economic necessity" to overcome this handicap, since "the foreign trade development of the United States depends largely upon the use of American ships for carrying at least a reasonable portion of American goods and American representation."

"The fact that this principle has not been properly understood and applied, has militated against the development of our merchant marine," he said. There may be differences of opinion regarding the method by which we may secure the kind of merchant marine we need; but all agree that in order to carry on peace-time commercial operations in the face of foreign competition, the American merchant marine, under improving conditions, must have the financial and moral support of the United States Government.

As to Method

"The precise form in which this support should be given is just now a matter of serious controversy, the Chief Executive recommends that existing ocean mail contracts be terminated, and that they be superseded by a more direct form of subsidy, in which the construction and operating aids would be treated separately, the amount of subsidy to be granted in any given case to be based on differentials in building and operating costs, plus a third factor brought into the equation by reason of the liberal subsidies paid by many foreign governments to their shipping agencies.

No 100 Per Cent Law

"I agree with the President when he says that if we approach the problem realistically, its solution becomes a comparatively easy thing."

It was here that Mr. Roper warned the shipping interests to be willing to accept compromises, since "to get a law that will be 100 per cent satisfactory to each of these interests would seem impossible."

Mr. Roper was for a strong merchant marine as an adjunct to the navy.

A message from President Roosevelt was read by Howard S. Cullman, vice-chairman of the Port of New York Authority, in which Mr. Roosevelt voiced his deep sense of the importance of the work the conference was doing. Only the pressure of public business prevented him from taking part more actively in the proceedings, he said.

Safety Legislation

Mr. Cullman stressed the need for safety-at-sea measures, recalling that today, 31 years after the General Slocum disaster in East River, in which nearly 1000 persons were lost, "many of the expert recommendations formulated in 1904 are still awaiting action." Similarly, he declared, "practically nothing has been done to act upon the lessons which should have been learned from the Vestris, the Morro Castle and the Mohawk tragedies." He urged strong public support for maritime safety legislation.

Simultaneously with the conference and Propeller Club convention, the Maritime Association is staging a big maritime exhibition at its headquarters in Broad Street, where three floors are crowded with showings of the latest contributions to the safety and comfort of persons at sea.

Prize Offered for Poetry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—The Southern Review, quarterly publication of Louisiana State University here, has announced a prize of $250 for the best poem or group of poems submitted before May 15, 1936. Limits on length are from 150 to 500 lines and the prize will be in addition to usual rates for published material.

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Ban on Auto Horns In Cities Advocated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Nov. 19

THE automobile horn should be as "extinct as the dodo," so far as American cities are concerned, Henry H. Curran, Noise Abatement Commissioner of New York City, told members of the United States Conference of Mayors in session here.

There may be situations in country driving which justify the use of the horn, but there are none in city driving, the commissioner held. "The thing to use," he said, "is the brake, not the horn."

"The effect of hooting and honking of automobile horns is to startle or scare or really terrify other people and thus produce accidents," Mr. Curran declared. In England, he said, fatal motor accidents dropped from 3000 to 2500 in five months of silence after the law against hooting went into effect.

"Every large city in Europe has stopped this curious outcropping of bad manners—can we do so too?" he asked the city executives.

Mansfield Blasts WPA, Asks Direct City Grants

—(Continued from Page 1)—

with constructive critics who believe the program is inadequate.

Especially incensed by continued charges of "boondoggling," Mr. Hopkins told the mayors that 10.3 per cent of the funds were going into public buildings, 30.7 per cent into city streets, 10.7 per cent into farm-to-market roads, 9.6 per cent into parks and playgrounds, 6.3 per cent into flood control, and 4.6 into drainage and sanitation projects.

"We are building between 8000 and 10,000 brand new rural schools in America," he said, "useless? Why nobody dare say that's useless."

Defends Park Projects

Pointing out that the park and playground projects have been especially subjected to ridicule, Mr. Hopkins retorted, "of course, it's true they're for the poor people who don't own any country estates. They don't swim out on Long Island. They don't have nursemaids to keep them out of the streets.

"One of the papers here in Washington took a pot-shot at a project for the deaf at Rochester. They don't know that the educational authorities of the city sponsored that project. We're making books for the blind too. You can call it "boondoggling" if you like, but that type of project is going to be done!

Defends Jobless

"When they attack these projects, they are attacking these millions of unemployed themselves."

To those who have charged political use of funds, Mr. Hopkins replied, "There isn't an iota of truth in these charges. Not a dollar has ever been allocated, not a project approved or moved forward for a political purpose and you can be sure it never will be."

Defending the unemployed against charges that they won't work, Mr. Hopkins described how they stand in lines for hours waiting for work. He revealed that he had gone personally to the site of one project to investigate charges that too many men had been assigned to it and had found them all working. Up the street, he said there was a private job where the men had waited an hour for the arrival of the truck. "If that had been true about us, what would have been said!" he exclaimed.

"They go out and shoot pictures," he added, inquiring, "how do you expect to show action in a still picture?"

Silent on New Program

Refusing to give any indication of what sort of program the Administration is talking about for next year, Mr. Hopkins nevertheless predicted that the country will never go back to the old way of caring for the needy.

"The Federal Government, the states and cities have put their hand to the plow," he said. "The method may change until we get the right one for America, but in one form or another the people at the bottom of the economic heap are going to get help."

Holding that the execution of the present program has been such as to defeat its purpose, Mayor Mansfield pointed out that with the money allotted it, Boston will have 12,000 employables for whom there will be no jobs. "These were the people for whose relief the $4,000,000,000 appropriation was made," he said. He pointed out that the ERA had more people at work between April and August, 1935, than is supposed under the new program.

Cites Budget Difficulties

Mayor Mansfield cited difficulties of budget planning that face cities in view of the fact that funds have been allocated only up to March 15. "A budget cannot be intelligently prepared under these circumstances," he declared.

Saying that municipal borrowing has reached the danger point and real estate taxes have become almost confiscatory in Massachusetts, the Boston Mayor concurred in views expressed by his fellow mayors that "federal aid must be continued."

He asked that administration of funds be decentralized, giving local governments the responsibility of saying how the money shall be used.

LaGuardia Replies

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City, who acted as a member of the Federal Allotment Board representing the mayors, told Mr. Mansfield that he had better "carry on his missionary work at home before the State Legislature and the chambers of commerce rather than in Washington.

"Every statement of criticism here today should be against the states and cities instead of against the Federal Government," he told his colleagues.

The social security law was explained to the mayors by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who predicted that it "will not entirely eliminate the need for work programs and direct relief, but should make these measures largely unnecessary except in major depressions or in communities where a particular industry is dying or moving away."

Ickes Reports Progress

Meanwhile Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, answered the charges of Mr. LaGuardia made to the Mayors yesterday that red tape had slowed down the PWA employment drive, by blaming other federal agencies for the delay and stating that "95 per cent of our 4000 projects will be under contract by the Dec. 15 deadline."

"PWA can't be blamed for any program delay," he declared.

Yesterday the mayors applauded a warning by their president, Mayor Daniel W. Hoan, of Milwaukee, that the withdrawal of federal funds must not be accomplished "drastically or in too short a time" and a statement by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia that "any idea that the federal relief program can stop abruptly on July 1 of next year is simply unthinkable and impossible."

Mayor Hoan was confident that the cities "will make good" if "reasonable time" is allowed. He explained that it takes time for municipalities to adjust their budgets and State Legislatures move slowly.

Urging his fellow mayors to "speak out" and inform the President what their requirements will be for 1936-37, Mayor LaGuardia held that even when recovery is complete, communities would be faced with a new norm of employment brought about by technological displacements in agriculture and industry. "We shall have several million unemployed men and women still unable to find gainful employment," he predicted.

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Washington Insights

'Political Termites' and Icing on Wheaten Crust of Hoover Conservatism Are Worcestershire on the Good Old Republican Beef

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—There can be no doubt of it—Herbert Hoover's second speech in New York attacking the New Deal was as successful as the first on the Pacific Coast.

The effect of the Canadian treaty announcement and of the events at Geneva, Rome and the Far East blanketed out the important second day attention which the address would otherwise have received, but there can be no question that, at the present time, the most effective Republican campaign speaker, and the one who commands the greatest front page news prestige in the multitudinous appraisal of editors all over the country, is Mr. Hoover.

Keeps Him Out in Front

The controversy over whether he is, or is not, a candidate, does just what is intended of it, keeps the former President constantly in the public eye, and his rapid travels about the country are now filled with a series of reports, counter-reports and denials, which all make gratifying reading to an astute publicity man who knows that the big thing in the first round of politics is not what people say about you, but that they are saying it.

Again, Mr. Hoover is benefited, for the time being, in the assumption that he is not really a candidate himself but merely interested in heading off Mr. Borah. On the reverse side, this aids Mr. Borah in getting the front page in what the press agents like to call the "build up."

Work to Each Other's Good

The two men, once comrades, then acquaintances, now opponents, are for the time being helping each other out.

Mr. Hoover's speech is well worth reading, even at this late date. There is, of course, the amusing transformation of his literary style, which is attracting comment. Listening to Mr. Hoover on the radio he seemed to boggle a bit over some of these brilliant and unusual aphorisms. Anyone who has watched Mr. Hoover plowing conscientiously through as many of his before-new-deal-type speeches as this writer has, could not but wish he could actually see the modest former President, as he threw off such unwonted witticisms as "nests of constitutional termites" and "corporation for xylophones, yachts and zithers."

Frosting on the Crust

Political aphorisms should have a volume in the encyclopedia of government all to itself, and anyone who wants a drama on the subject need only turn back to Barrie's "What Every Woman Knows." In this instance there is found, underneath the unaccustomed frosting of epigrams, the good solid wheat loaf of Hoover conservatism; and if anyone does not like the frosting on wheat loaves, that is the fault of politics, and not Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover has made the most effective and compact denunciation of the Administration's extraordinary silver purchase program that has been heard in the three years of the New Deal. The political courage that it took to make it will not be generally realized.

Coddling Silver States

There are five or six silver states, centering around Nevada, huge in size, relatively sparce in population, which form a powerful bloc in the Senate, all out of proportion to their economic or popular importance. With two senators each, this makes a group of a dozen or so who are courted by all parties.

Mr. Roosevelt has won their favor, but at the price of bidding up the whole world market of silver, causing international financial complications, and helping to throw chaotic China into the jaws of hungry Japan.

Mr. Hoover has taken a firm line on this subject, which does his courage credit, however it may alienate political support. If the United States had a system of government which could keep minority leaders in the legislature, as an official opposition despite the defeat of their parties, it would be just on such points as this that "Senators" Hoover, Ogden L. Mills, or Alfred E. Smith, would concentrate their fire.

Wastes Its Big Men

America wastes its big men just as it wastes its natural resources, contrasted, for instance, with the example of Great Britain where the leader of His Majesty's Opposition receives a salary from the Government and where such divergent individuals as Winston Churchill, George Lansbury, Lloyd George and Stanley Baldwin remain in Parliament year after year, almost irrespective of party changes. Even in Canada, where Mackenzie King has just defeated R. B. Bennett, the latter will still presumably continue opposition leader.

Mr. Hoover is now giving vent to the bottled-up opposition of three years, and whatever its motive, the country and the Administration itself, will profit by it.

On the other hand, impartial criticism does not give the Hoover speech an entirely clear record. It is, frankly, a political speech. Mr. Hoover comes out for a balanced budget at a time when the wind has set in that way, but it is unnecessary to point out how his own budgets failed to balance.

But He Started It

Mr. Hoover denounces federal relief now, but it was he who put unemployment relief on a federal basis, an unheard-of thing till then in America—and no doubt a wise one at the time.

Mr. Hoover's interpretation of the Treasury stabilization fund as having merely tied the United States to the British "sterling bloc" seems more a political and jingoistic argument than a realistic one. There are other flaws that Democrats are pouncing upon here, but this does not detract from the Republicans' good humor.

Mr. Hoover remains, for the moment, at once the weakest and strongest Republican leader. He is weakest because the great bulk of Republican politicians distrust him; he is strongest—at any rate for the moment—because he has reached the speaking stage in the campaign while the run-of-mine of presidential candidates are still skurrying after convention delegates.

Farley Boosts Straw Votes

Meanwhile the capital busied itself today with discussion and contemplation of other political pronouncements.

Postmaster Farley dealt with the curiosity and "political strategy" of his post-office clerks who supposedly were privately keeping count of results of post-card political polls now coming through the mails. He warned his clerks that "mail of this kind is to be hand'ed expeditiously and promptly dispatched to the addresses."

Mr. Farley, as Democratic National Chairman, apparently does not want any prognostications as to the popularity of the New Deal to come from his department—unless he makes them himself.

Ask Borah for Green Light

With Mr. Hoover's speech complicating the "nominee question" for the Republicans another prospect was thrust upon the "if" list today more definitely than before when friends of Senator Borah were reported to be ready to enter his name "in a number of next year's primaries" unless they get a definite "stop" signal from him.

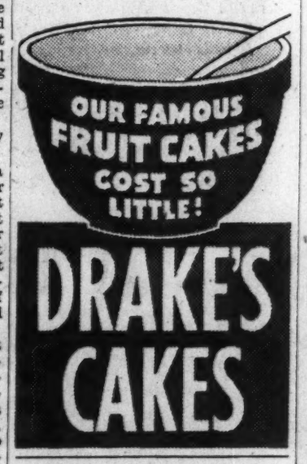
Another announcement as to higher aspirations came to Washingtonian's breakfast table when Floyd Olson, popular Farmer-Labor Minnesota Governor, revealed his plans to run against Senator Thomas D. Schall, Republican. He plans to use the issue of Government regulation of public utilities in his fight to unseat Senator Schall he said.

Way Down in Georgia

From Georgia, whence the President will soon travel to spend Thanksgiving, comes the report that all is not well within Governor Talmadge's State Democratic Executive Committee. A split is seen in the letter sent by Chairman Hugh Howell to "100 per cent Talmadgites," warning them against attending a meeting in Atlanta Nov. 29, the date of the Roosevelt "homecoming."

Simultaneously, the President's supporters launched a movement to hold a presidential pre-primary in open defiance of the State committee if Governor Talmadge's group decides to pick the Georgia delegates itself.

According to statute the committee now has the power either to appoint the delegates to a national convention or to call a primary.



Solution to Crossword Puzzle

■	S	T	R	E	A	M
F	■	R	A	N	G	E
A	T	E	N	■	A	T
R	E	T	■	A	T	T
R	A	■	A	B	E	L
O	S	A	G	E	■	E
T	E	R	E	T	E	■

Plan for Consumer Protective Label On Clothing Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—A campaign for public support of a consumers protective label in garments made under fair practices by the coat and suit industry was launched here yesterday at a meeting of men and women from various national organizations. A permanent committee was formed and regional workers will attempt to reach state and local meetings of organizations with a plea for consumers to demand labeled goods.

More than 90 per cent of the annual coat and suit production of the country is represented in the move it was announced by Alexander Printz, head of the national recovery board set up by the industry. Through offices in 10 cities, Mr. Printz said, the group will attempt to enforce its standards of living wage, no children employed under 16 years old, decent sanitary and working conditions and abolition of unscrupulous trade practices.

The new label replaces the one instituted under the National Recovery Act and is a move toward stopping falling standards reported by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the woman's bureau of the federal Department of Labor. There were more than 9000 instances of increased hours or decreased wages in the month of July alone, said Miss Anderson. Since the abolition of the National Recovery Act 300 Massachusetts firms, chiefly shoe plants, have made either wage cuts or hour increases, or both.

Both Mr. Printz and David Dubinsky of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, described the development of the garment industry from its "sweated" origin to the present standards where even now the average cloakmaker earns less than $1000 a year.

"Most employers want to be decent" said Mr. Dubinsky. "But they are put up against the wall by the cutthroat firms which take advantage of them to exploit their own workers and sell their goods for lower prices. The label is an attempt of capital and labor jointly to eliminate chaos and demolition in the industry."

Teachers Salaries In Pittsburgh Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18 — There will be an additional $1,000,000 in the pocket-books of Pittsburgh's 3160 teachers next year, as that salary increase is provided for in the 1936 public school budget. Of the total $15,092,742 budget, teachers' salaries will take $10,919,083.

The salary boost was explained by Dr. Ben G. Graham, superintendent of schools, as the result of restoration of the 10 per cent appropriations levied on teachers in July, 1932.

Cost of instruction per pupil during the 1934 school year was $84.23, the lowest figure since 1925, according to a statistical study reported coincidentally with the budget. This was a decrease of $14.19, as compared with the all-time high point of $98.82 in 1931.

U. S. Watches And Waits Developments

—(Continued from Page 1)—

navy" element in Washington has been significantly strengthened by the expansion of Japanese influence in China. Opposition in the Administration to continued naval limitation has been stiffened during recent weeks and the prospect of any American naval concession to Japan at London is lessened.

Public Opinion Will Decide

Ultimately, American public opinion will determine whether the United States will submit to gradual expulsion from the Far East, or whether it will resist. That this is the inevitable choice is the opinion here today on the part of diplomacy.

In the meantime, the President devoted particular attention today to preparations for the naval conference with the expectation that the names of the delegation would be announced within 24 hours. Whether the reports from North China have been directly responsible cannot be determined, but the fact is that whereas as recently as two days ago there was some disposition to send merely a courtesy delegation, it is now considered almost certain that a strong delegation will be constituted.

Helps "Big Navy" Cause

Besides strengthening the "big navy" cause here, the North China affair also raises the possibility of an offer on the part of Japan to trade off her own insistence of naval expansion for a recognition by the western powers of her claims in China.

That a bargain could be struck on such a basis is not considered probable, but would be in line with a realistic attitude toward the Far Eastern situation and perhaps open an avenue of approach to the existing threat of naval competition.

A White House visit by Sir Ronald Lindsey, British Ambassador, coincided with the naval discussions at the State Department. Whether the question of North China was raised was not disclosed.

Christmas Buying Done, Mrs. Roosevelt Admits

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP) — Two women who do their Christmas shopping early, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Minister Ruth Bryan Owen, sat side by side on a White House divan Nov. 17 with serene smiles at yule thoughts.

Separately, they arrived at the same system of picking up appealing gifts as they meet them throughout the year.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had her Christmas shopping almost all done.

Mrs. Owen described the "Christmas ship" on which she will sail Dec. 8, arriving at her Copenhagen post Dec. 19 or 20. She said she already had composed a poem for her Christmas card.

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Federal Pressure Makes Mines Obey Guffey Coal Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—In one of the most extreme steps taken since NRA times, the Administration embarked yesterday on a program of coercion against any coal mine which refuses to comply with the theoretically voluntary requirements of the Guffey Coal Act.

The procurement division of the Treasury received an interpretation of the law from the National Bituminous Coal Commission which would forbid any railroad which carries the United States Mails, or any manufacturer doing business with the Government, to purchase coal from a producer who has not complied with the act.

In theory the Guffey Act is voluntary. It provides for a code of fair competition for coal producers, compliance with which is optional. It also lays a heavy tax on all producers but rebates most of the tax to those who accept the code. Thus any producer who prefers the tax to the code may legally adhere to his choice.

Under the coal commission's interpretation, failure to choose the code would be almost certainly fatal to any coal producer. The railroads are the largest consumers of bituminous coal in the country and virtually every railroad carries United States mail. Further, the Government is the largest single consumer in the country and buys articles of every kind. Manufacturers who do business with the Government would include the majority of all United States industry.

If the threat were made effective a coal producer who failed to comply would not only be shut off from his best customer, the railroads, but also from most industrial markets.

War Memorial Finished

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina's $110,000 War Memorial building on the University of South Carolina campus has been pronounced by architects as "entirely completed." The announcement was made by Robert S. Lafaye to the State War Memorial Commission, here to plan for the furnishing and dedication of the structure.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Co., publishers, arranged the appeal, following a ruling that the act was unconstitutional from the state supreme bench. The publishers and their retail book outlets had sought to enjoin Macy's department store from selling books at cut prices. Only constitutional amendment, said the ruling, can legally regulate price cutting.

Justice Close rules on the legality, not the economic wisdom, of the Act: Page 1.

AAA and HOLC cases prepared for the Supreme Court tests: Page 1.

Trial—Croats' Defender Barred in French Court

AIX-EN-PROVENCE, France (AP)—Georges Desbons, engaged by American money to defend three Croats charged with complicity in the assassination of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, was disbarred by the trial court. He had attacked the justice's treatment of his motions.

The defendants promptly spurned the services of Jacques Saudino, a substitute local lawyer appointed by the court. "Nobody but Desbons," asserted their spokesman. "Our American brothers chose Desbons because they knew he alone was capable of getting us justice." Court was suspended until tomorrow.

Yugoslav Scandal—Noted Citizens Sentenced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—Severe sentences were pronounced here in the greatest corruption trial in Yugoslav history. Forty-eight distinguished persons were sentenced to prison terms ranging up to eight years.

It is hoped the trial, which lasted six months, will have a cleansing effect upon public life. Most of the accused were politicians, high state officials and directors of a large timber exporting company. The court found that by conniving together they robbed the state of thousands of dollars in the course of many years, expecting through their wealth, social standing and political position to escape punishment.

The fraud, it is claimed, occurred during the dictatorship—which was allegedly instituted for the purpose of eliminating corruption—dishonesty having thrived under absolutism because suppression of public control prevented its discovery.

Coal—Government Renounces Dealers Outside Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The National Bituminous Coal Commission informed the Treasury that any producers not adhering to the new coal code should not be allowed to sell to any railroads carrying government mail, or to manufacturers doing business with the Government. This ruling would make the code virtually compulsory where it had been voluntary. A producer could pay a 13½ per cent fine on coal sold outside the code and continue to do business.

The code takes on new coercive authority: Page 2.

Haile Selassie—Questions Effect of Sanctions

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

ADDIS ABABA—Emperor Haile Selassie, before going to join his armies on the battlefront, told the Associated Press: "The effect of sanctions invoked yesterday against Italy cannot be of decisive character."

"If economic sanctions could possibly bring about a situation which would force that country to stop making war, I am sure the hostilities would never have commenced," he said.

"Sanctions, however, will help us, for which we are most grateful."

Morro Castle—Purser Testifies

NEW YORK (AP)—Purser Tolmon of the steamship Morro Castle which burned with a loss of 124 lives off the New Jersey coast, testified in Federal Court that he had been excused from lifeboat drills by the captain and never attended one.

Soviets—Coal Miner's Drill Sets New Tempo

MOSCOW (AP)—A 30-year-old coal miner, Alexei Stakanoff, has jumped to overnight fame as the originator of a movement which Joseph Stalin hailed as paving the way to the introduction of pure Communism to the Soviet Union.

By working his drill every minute for a six-hour shift, producing 200 tons of coal, as compared with his previous seven tons in the same length of time, Stakanoff started a trend declared so "revolutionary" that it will change the Soviet Union's whole social structure.

In two months the so-called Stakanoffist movement for more efficient use of tools has spread to all lines of industry and even to agriculture and transport. The result, according to official figures, has been a great stepping up of the tempo of production and distribution which, Stalin declared today, opens the way to an era when the necessities of life will be distributed according to need. That is one of the promises of Communism.

Soviets exalt manual labor: Page 1.

Philippines—Quezon Plans Defenses and Army

MANILA, P. I.—President Quezon proposes to make conquest of the islands "too costly to be profitable." To this end, he told American newspapermen, as reported by the Associated Press, he planned $8,000,000 for defense in the first fiscal year. A standing army of 19,000 and trained army reserves of 500,000 are to be built up.

Economically, Mr. Quezon stands for extending government ownership and operation of big industry much further than in the United States. Planned industrial developments and crop diversification will be given to private business where possible, but the Quezon Government expects to be the biggest businessman of the lot.

Building—In October 78.1 P. C. Over Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Virtually all parts of the country shared in a 78.1 per cent increase of building permits in October over the same month a year ago, Secretary Perkins announced. Residential construction showed a pickup of more than 34 per cent over September of this year.

Mosaic Found Near Antioch Equals World's Best

Pavement dates from first to sixth century and was uncovered after years of search by Princeton University Archaeological Expedition.

Mosaic at Antioch. Dark Spot at Top Is Fountain, With Part of Pipe Showing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19—Mosaic pavements dating the first to the sixth centuries have been uncovered in Daphne near the ancient city of Antioch which fill in the gap in the history of antique art and equal in importance any of the mosaics discovered at Pompeii or Herculaneum, according to the report of the field director, Prof. William A. Campbell of Wellesley College, to Prof. C. Rufus Morey, chairman of Princeton University's department of art and archaeology and chairman of the executive committee of the Antioch proejct.

The present five-year digging campaign in ancient Antioch is being sponsored by the Baltimore (Md.) Museum of Art, the Musées Nationaux de France, the Art Museum of Worcester, Mass., and Princeton University.

One hundred and seventeen mosaics were raised during the 1935 digging.

From an archaeologist's point of view, as contrasted with the artist who would value the mosaics, the most important discoveries have been topographical, according to Professor Campbell. The excavators have ascertained that most of the ancient city lay beyond the limits of the present town of Antioch and that the area of the old city was larger than that of ancient Rome. Its complete excavation would take a quarter century or more, Professor Campbell estimated.

The Christian area of Antioch also was located during the past year. This, according to the report, had "been eagerly sought because of the position of the city in the history of the church as the real center from which the new cult was propagated."

The most conspicuous find of the season was the "discovery of an early Christian church dated by its mosaic inscriptions as 384 A. D. and presenting the peculiar plan of an open square from which four basilica churches radiate, an arrangement hitherto represented by the famous Church of St. Simeon of Kalat-Siman, which, however, dates from half a century later than this example. Two ancient cemetries dating from the second century also were located, and the Acropolis of the city was found to be on Mount Stauris, instead of on Mount Silpius, as formerly believed.

Describing the mosaics, the report says that "among those found this season are two panels representing Oceanus and Thalassa in the midst of the fishes in the sea and an illustrated calendar representing the four seasons and the months of the year personified as little figures carrying fruits and other symbols of the months."

Various hunting scenes were among the other mosaics discovered, the largest pavement so far uncovered measuring 21 feet square.

Delay in Program For Youth Scored As Official Quits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Charging that federal inaction has "largely forfeited" the potentialities inherent in the $50,000,000 National Youth Administration program, Fairfield Osborn Jr., New York director of the administration, today has resigned his office. He was unwilling any longer, he said, to serve in a capacity impotent to achieve the immediate and constructive action envisaged.

With one third of the tenure of the administration gone, Mr. Osborn declared he was not prepared to be responsible to the youth and the general public of the state for results when half of the proposed New York projects had now been in abeyance for two months.

Delay Is Assailed

Mr. Osborn, who is the son of the late Henry Fairfield Osborn, paleontologist, reviewed the premise of his appointment as having implied the "freedom of action necessary to carry out plans of activity for the benefit of youth within the general scope of objectives as prescribed for the administration." Subsequent instructions to withhold action for a reformulation of program had never been clarified, his letter to Aubrey Williams, executive director of the administration, states, either as to a working definition for procedure or as to funds.

Student Aid Program

As a result, of the $5,000,000 allocated for New York, only enough had been received to meet the quota of aid for needy students, the remaining $2,500,000 with which youth centers, recreational, educational and employment activities were to have been subsidized, never having been forthcoming.

"Even in the event such plans and the necessary funds should be available in the near future," Mr. Osborn's letter continues, "the details of their application would still remain to be worked out. In view of the fact that the term of this administration expires on June 30 next and that more than one third of the entire term has already gone by, the potentialities of accomplishment as originally contemplated have been largely forfeited."

Resignation Accepted

Mr. Williams, dispatches from Washington report, has accepted Mr. Osborn's resignation, denying it was on justifiable grounds, since "the whole country knows that it takes time to get a program like this organized."

Mr. Osborn will resume his connections with the investment banking firm of Maynard, Oakley and Lawrence.

Guide for Buyers Urged to Protect Nation's Shoppers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The chief of the Bureau of Home Economics recommended today that consumers use buyers' guides in shopping so they will not be "completely at the mercy of the seller."

Dr. Louise Stanley, bureau chief, made the suggestion in her annual report for the year ended last June 30. She discussed recent experiments with textiles and added:

"It is widely recognized that before a buyer can identify the true qualities of textile materials and thereby determine the one best suited to his needs, he must be supplied with definite information regarding the construction or performance in use of the articles from which he must make a selection."

Relief Delay Blamed On 'Semicolon Boys'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Punctuating his remarks with accusations that the "semicolon boys—the fellows who come here to get law jobs in the departments and then sit down and look for semicolons"—were delaying the public works program, Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, demanded yesterday that relief officials "stop the typewriters and get the shovels working."

Before the United States Conference of Mayors, Mr. LaGuardia differentiated between works 'progress and public works projects, and directed at PWA an assertion that "an entirely unnecessary loss of time" resulted from "red tape" in Government bureaus.

Rich Coal Fields To Be Developed In Victoria, B. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C. — Vancouver Island, one of Canada's richest sources of potential fuel, contains at least 50,000,000 tons of coal, according to expert evidence presented here to a royal commission investigating the fuel problems of British Columbia.

Col. C. W. Villiers, general manager of the Canadian Collieries at Nanaimo, gave the commission this figure and declared there was no danger of a coal shortage on the island for a long time.

The island deposits, of course, are in addition to huge coal resources in the interior of British Columbia, which have not even been tapped by railways yet. The purpose of the royal commission is to devise means by which British Columbia's coal can be used more extensively in place of imported American fuel oil, which has made serious inroads into the coal industry in recent years.

McGill Plans to Give Degree to Tweedsmuir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 19 — Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, accompanied by Lady Tweedsmuir, will enter McGill University in his official capacity as "Visitor," Nov. 23.

At a special convocation the Governor General will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the university. He will be presented by Principal A. E. Morgan and the degree will be conferred upon him by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor.

Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir will be guests of the university at dinner.

Prior to this ceremony, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir will be officially welcomed to Montreal at a reception at the City Hall. Mayor Camillien Houde will meet them at the station. Lord Tweedsmuir will address a meeting of the Canadian Club and Lady Tweedsmuir will be a luncheon guest at the Women's Canadian Club at the same hour.

Hotel Business Looking Upward, Exposition Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The National Hotel Exposition is having its twentieth anniversary at the Grand Central Palace in New York City this week against a background of exhibits that visualize all that is newest in the large scale housing of guests and in an atmosphere of optimism.

The hotel business is looking up, according to the consensus of the 10,000 hotel men in attendance, which reflects the cheerful discovery that the tight money era is waning and the hotel public wants to spend.

"The hotel men look for a successful year," Philip Rice, president of the State Hotel Association, said today.

Conducted under the joint auspices of the State Hotel Association and the Hotel Association of New York City, the exposition is coincident with the forty-ninth annual convention of the New York State Hotel Association.

Many Exhibits

Exhibits of modern hotel rooms and all the streamlined latest in hotel, club, restaurant, cafeteria, steamship, pullman car and air transportation services, from aluminum chairs to a machine that peels a bushel of potatoes in two minutes or dices a club steak into neat squares in two motions, not to forget the most improved air conditioning devices, are features of the exposition, which has brought hotel men from all sections of the country.

The trend in hotels today is definitely away from standardization, it was clear to the largest crowd of visitors in the history of the exposition whose inspection of the 270 exhibits found a sharp reaction against even uniform decorative schemes, and for the individual atmosphere. The old controversy about the number of pictures, if any, to be hung in a room apparently has been settled on the quota of one each.

Bathroom Display

Great interest was shown in the display of a bathroom which might be transformed with the speed of magic into a modernistic kitchenette with all the attributes, including a model sink, a two-burner electric stove, cupboards, a pull-out bread box, linen and cutlery drawers and food storage space, by way of converting hotel rooms into one-room apartments.

Tomorrow is chefs' day, when the sixty-seventh salon of culinary art will be staged by the Société Culinaire Philanthropique. This is one of the few organizations in the world that has held annual exhibitions for two thirds of a century, and its 15 contests in the fields of pastry, roasts, fish, game, salads and confectionery will have for competitors several famous chefs.

Kaiser's Grandson Studies Airway Administration

BERLIN, Nov. 19 (AP)—Prince Louis Ferdinand of Hohenzollern, grandson of the former Kaiser, has exchanged his pilot's seat for a swivel chair, he said yesterday, and is trying to learn all about administering airways traffic.

Reports from America that he had become a diplomatic liaison officer for Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, the Air Minister, brought prompt denial. "After obtaining my C2 pilot's license last July I regularly flew planes for Lufthansas (the official German airline), but hitherto I had no experience on the administrative side. That's what I am now acquiring."

Prompt Payment Of Current Taxes Seen on Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19—The delinquent tax problem would be short-lived if the payment of current taxes quickly returned to normal, says the Bureau of Municipal Research in the current issue of its organ, Citizens' Business. Even in recent years, it is pointed out, the bulk of any year's delinquent taxes have been paid off in four or five years.

"Obviously," says Citizens' Business, "it is the failure of taxpayers to pay current taxes, rather than their slowness in paying delinquent taxes, that constitutes the major part of the delinquent tax difficulty. Once current taxes resume their normal flow into the city treasury, the amount of outstanding delinquent taxes will rapidly grow less, even without abatement of penalties and interest charges.

"Normalcy in current tax collections may still be some years off," it continues, "but at least it is encouraging to note that the tide seems to have turned. In 1933 only 72.40 per cent of the tax levy was paid within the year. In 1934, however, 77.25 per cent of the tax levy was paid within the year; and in 1935, 75.66 per cent of the levy was paid in the first 10 months, indicating that by the end of the year more than 80 per cent of the levy will probably be paid."

In the predepression period, says the bureau, all but from 6 to 8 per cent of any year's delinquency was paid off within four years.

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Labor Unions Warn Against War Trading

(Continued from Page 1)

States and the League of Nations imposed their embargoes.

The detailed figures will be available for inspection as in the past, but not until the department has had opportunity to publish news releases on the more important data.

Travel at Own Risk, U. S. Crews Are Warned

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19 (AP)—American crews of ocean freighters carrying war supplies for the Italian-Ethiopian trouble zone travel at their own risk, union maritime leaders here were advised last night in a telegram from Secretary of State Hull.

Secretary Hull's ruling was asked after the maritime federation of the Pacific coast ordered the crew of the freighter Oregon to halt loading 41,000 gallons of aviation gasoline, believing it might be intended for fighting planes in the Italian Somaliland.

Officers of the ship denied the gasoline was intended for such use. Operators of the Oregon declined to comment.

Secretary Hull's telegram said:

"If the gasoline mentioned is in fact destined to an Italian possession, no guarantee for the safety of the crew can be given.

"President Roosevelt made it clear that any of our people who voluntarily engage in transactions with either belligerent (Italy or Ethiopia) do so at their own risk."

Red Cross Leader Sails

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP) — Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, head of the American Red Cross, has sailed aboard the liner Ile de France to attend the meeting of the International League of Red Cross Societies, of which he is chairman, in Paris. He said the annual drive, which began last Monday, was reported well ahead of last year's.

Movie Première In Church Hailed By Civic Church

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—Religious and civic leaders hailed a new era in motion picture entertainment last night in comments on the first movie premiere ever held in a church.

The picture was "Are We Civilized?" first of a series of educational-instructional films. It was produced by Edwin Carewe, veteran director, and shown Sunday night at the Hollywood-Beverly Christian Church.

Carewe announced he will make such films "for that audience of 25,000,000 persons in the United States who never go to the movies because pictures offend their religious or moral sensibilities."

His first venture was an illustration of the threatening forces gathered around the rights of a free press and free speech. It showed the struggle, through history, for these privileges.

"Last night's demonstration," said Mrs. Thomas M. Buley, president of the Federated Council of Protestant Churchwomen of Southern California, "showed that at last the churches of the country have found the answer to their repeated requests for wholesome educational features such as churches can endorse and show."

From Dr. John MacInnis, president of the State Board of Christian Education, came the statement:

"I cannot help but feel that it will be far-reaching, spreading education and instruction, not only in this nation, but in all others."

The film industry generally maintained a wait-and-see attitude.

Glorified Liquor Signs Banned in Sacramento

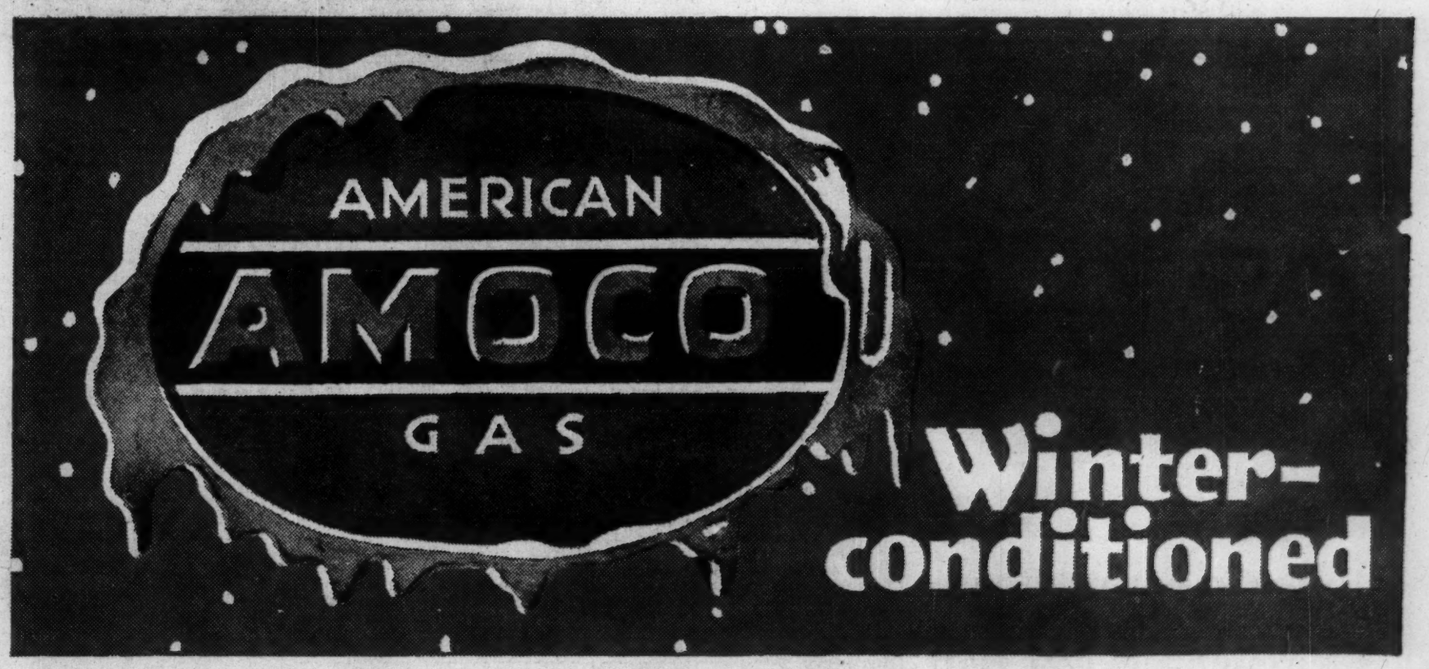
SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—By the wording on their advertising signs, keepers of establishments where beer, wine and distilled spirits are sold became just plain merchants today.

The State Board of Equalization, liquor regulation agency, announced enforcement of the law barring signs with the popular terms cocktail lounge, salon or buffet or the more familiar bar, barroom or saloon.

Woolen Mill Closed Over Labor Dispute

CLARKSBURG, Mass., Nov. 19 (AP)—The refusal of 80 weavers to work until a discharged employee was reinstated caused the shutdown of the Strong, Hewat & Co. woolen mill here today. The plant normally employs about 425 workers.

Harry J. Hewat, president of the company, said the weaver was discharged several weeks ago for slashing his warp in order that the cloth would be included in that week's pay. A committee of weavers called on Hewat yesterday and demanded the weaver be re-employed. Hewat said he offered to refer the matter to the State Board of Arbitration.



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Italy Has Tightened Her Belt To Meet Force of Sanctions; Loaf of Bread Still Unchanged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian people have accepted food restrictions with remarkable self-restraint. Their attitude is in keeping with the statement made by Il Duce on the occasion of the great Fascist rally on Oct. 2 this year, when he declared that against economic sanctions Italy would set her discipline, her frugality and her spirit of sacrifice.

After consulting the heads of corporations and the leaders of various bodies connected with national food supplies and distribution, Benito Mussolini ordered the following measures to reduce meat imports and consumption in general:

Restriction on the sale of meat;

Increase in the supply of fish and game;

Reduction in state and local expenditures.

Restrictions on Meat

To limit the imports of meat all butchers' shops throughout the country shall remain closed on Tuesdays. The sale of beef, mutton and pork is forbidden on Wednesdays. Butchers' shops, moreover, may not remain open on Sunday mornings after 11 o'clock. In hotels, restaurants and dining cars of trains only one meat or fish course may be served with each meal. The fishing industry has been ordered to increase its production by 40,000 quintals. The President of the National Game-Shooting Federation has guaranteed a large contribution toward the food supply.

A proposal for the introduction of ration cards for certain primary foodstuffs was rejected by Signor Mussolini on the ground that the self-discipline of which the Italian people had already given proof could be counted upon for the future.

Bread Loaf Not Cut

No particular measure has been taken as regards reduction in the consumption of bread—the most essential food of the Italian laborer. This year's harvest amounting to 77,000,000 quintals covers fully the needs of the country.

Il Duce has been authorized to issue decrees for introducing economies in Government administration. The amount of stationery used for Government publications and all Government office equipment is to be restricted. In order to curtail the consumption of coal for heating and electric power for lighting, office hours at all government offices will be from 8 a. m. to 12:30, and from 3 to 6 p. m. Any overtime or double shifts have to be done between 12:30 and 3 o'clock.

More to Follow

Other restrictions are expected to follow. A limited consumption of meat will naturally serve to save Italian livestock and to reduce imports. During the first nine months of 1935 Italy imported 74,900 head of cattle to the value of about 50,000,000 lire; 80,400 quintals of live poultry and 27,830 quintals of dead poultry to the value of nearly 30,000,000 lire; 3912 quintals of fresh meat to the value of 700,000 lire; and 1044 pigs to the value of 309,000 lire. The proposed intensification of the local fishing industry will also considerably decrease the imports of fish into Italy. During the period from January to September of this year, over 400,000 quintals of fresh and dried fish to the value of over 59,000,000 lire were imported into Italy together with over 100,000 quintals of prepared fish to the value of over 45,000,000 lire.

Italy will now import only from those countries which have not adopted sanctions against her. Not one lira of Italian money, it is stated, will be spent in countries which cease to buy from Italy.

Nanking Rulers Move To Halt Secessionism

(Continued from Page 1)

meekly in their wake. All organizations which might conceivably be regarded as anti-Japanese have been suppressed. Newspapers are even more tightly muzzled.

Apart from a few changes at the top, however, there has been no wholesale reshuffle of Government personnel, and the expected appointment of Japanese advisers has not materialized. On the surface, life goes on in North China very much as before.

What then has Japan's latest push achieved?

Ebullient Officers

It is easier to suggest what the daring young men of Japan's Kwantung Army, with the ebullient Maj. Gen. Kenji Doihara at their head, and now in North China while the autonomist movement grows in five provinces, may have achieved. They have demonstrated once again that it is they rather than the Tokyo Foreign Office who dictate and control Japan's China policy. And they have begun to set the stage for the introduction of their newest act—the formation of a Japan-Manchoukuo-North China economic and political bloc.

Prominent Chinese, Japanese and Manchurian financial interests have been invited to subscribe capital for extensive mining, commercial, manufacturing and agricultural enterprises this side of the Great Wall. Major General Doihara is reported to have proposed the forming of a corporation which would engage in all these activities, besides acting as holding company for a number of Chinese, Japanese and Manchurian concerns already operating in North China.

Financiers Hold Aloof

The co-operation of the South Manchuria Railway Company has been sought, but S. M. R. officials so far have displayed little enthusiasm. They hold that with so much still to be done in Manchuria, the time has hardly arrived yet for an economic advance into North China.

Financial circles in Tokyo also are quoted as deprecating direct Japanese investment in North China, in view of the uncertainties involved. They are not unmindful, it seems, of the warning issued recently by Finance Minister Takahashi, against a too precipitate exploitation of Manchuria—a country which, he pointed out, "can swallow up money more quickly than Japan can supply it."

The same might be said of the vast area, with a population approaching 100,000,000, included in the Kwantung Army's grandiloquent plan. The fact that at present there is not much Japanese money available for investment in North China appears to have been overlooked by Major General Doihara and his colleagues in their eagerness to exploit the advantages recently gained.

Other difficulties suggest themselves in connection with the Kwantung Army's projected development of coal mines in Shansi and Shantung. Already Japanese mine-owners are resentful over the increasing importation of Manchurian coal; they are not likely to welcome the advent of fresh competition.

Then there is the question of cotton-growing. One of the chief objectives the Kwantung Army has in view is a cheap and plentiful supply of raw cotton. At present the greater part of Japan's cotton comes from India and America. If sufficient could be raised in North China, she could no doubt do without the Indian cotton altogether and perhaps could materially reduce her import from the United States.

Cotton Paradox

But if Japan ceased to buy Indian cotton, would India continue to buy Japanese piece goods? It is hardly likely that she would. And the population of North China is incapable at present of taking India's place as a consumer, especially in view of the large number of Chinese mills serving the domestic market.

If Japanese money is to be invested in cotton-growing in China, the cotton must be sold at a profit or there will be no dividend for the investor. But, if cotton is to be had more cheaply elsewhere, will the Japanese spinner still look to Shantung for his supplies? And, while an intimate political connection may be expected to favor trade, will it insure that Chinese businessmen and manufacturers must satisfy their requirements in Japan? Shrewd observers are inclined to answer these queries with a decided negative.

So much for the economic aspects of the situation. What about the political side?

Veiled Dictatorship

Japan has taken a definite step forward in the direction of establishing a virtual dictatorship over North China. Nothing of the kind has been openly acknowledged or claimed but it is clearly recognized on all sides that no Chinese official can retain office in North China in the face of Japanese disapproval, and that, as in Manchoukuo, the real power lies in the hands of the general staff of the Kwantung Army.

Paradoxically, Chinese intellectuals find ground for optimism in the very concessions on the part of the Central Government which have brought about this situation. "A weak Government," they point out, "cannot afford to be weak. Two or three years ago no government could have made such concessions without provoking civil war. The fact that Nanking has been able to give way without raising a storm of protest is evidence, not of apathy but rather of increasing strength and unity."

As these intellectuals see it, Japanese pressure is driving China into a corner where she may shortly have to choose between two unpleasant alternatives. One is to negotiate with Japan for a satisfactory settlement of the Manchoukuo recognition issue and all other outstanding questions. The other is to meet further aggression with armed resistance in the form of guerilla warfare, lasting perhaps for three or four years, in order to demonstrate to Japan and the world that the limit of Chinese forbearance has been reached.

Hard Alternatives

Most level-headed Chinese unquestionably would prefer to accept the first alternative if they thought it would bring to China a breathing space of even a few years. But the truculent methods employed by the Japanese generals, colonels and majors who have thumped the table in turns during recent negotiations in North China, have raised serious doubts as to whether an amicable settlement is possible, so long as the Japanese military party remains in the saddle. Separation of North China would of course destroy whatever elements of conciliation have been in evidence since the Manchurian rupture.

The Kwantung Army, it is felt, would not be satisfied without at least one or two permanently unsettled issues regarding which to charge the Chinese side with "lack of sincerity."

That adoption of the second course would inevitably result in devastation of large areas of China is recognized, but it is felt that the game would be worth the candle for all that.

"Personally," one internationally known Chinese scholar told me, "although I am a pacifist and an internationalist, I would rather see my country in ruins than submit to further aggression on the part of Japan. China has been pushed too far. She can give way no further."

Sanctions Machine at Work

As 53 nations begin sanctions against Italy, flags wave and belts go a notch tighter in the land of the Fascists.

Customs officers at hundreds of frontier stations in Europe stop trunks, pushcarts, wagons; they examine trains carrying Italian goods or goods consigned to Italy.

Ships in thousands of ports from the Americas to Asia feel effects of sanctions—in their first 24-hour test of application against a nation adjudged to be an aggressor.

Can the world's first concerted effort to halt war by economic pressure succeed? Elements of success as outlined by the Royal Institute of International Studies, London, before the League of Nations had moved inexorably on to adoption of sanctions, turn the spotlight on non-League members—the United States, Germany, Japan, Brazil and several smaller powers. They can make or break the League's application of sanctions.

The League's Aim

To stop a war in full career by shutting off Italy's economic and financial feed lines.

The Means

No arms for Italy.
No credit to Italy.
No imports from Italy.
No export to Italy of specified key war materials.

Elements of Success

1. Universality. All or nearly all states must agree to application of sanctions, or at least not interfere with them.

Within the League, virtual unanimity has been achieved: Out of 56 members, excluding Italy and Ethiopia, 53 joined arms embargo; 52 joined credit blockade; 49 joined in import and export prohibitions. Abstaining states are relatively unimportant economically—Austria, Hungary, Albania, Paraguay. Reservations made, especially by Switzerland, are important but not serious. Several sanction-applying League members are believed lukewarm. It is doubted whether they would withstand a prolonged campaign of Italian retaliation. Others face serious economic problems in applying sanctions. But the great majority, including some of the most powerful industrial states, are prepared to turn down the thumbscrews until the Italian war machine cracks.

Outside the League are the following states: The United States, Germany, Japan, Brazil, Arabia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Iceland, Lichtenstein and Monaco. The first three could finance Italy's war and take over the Italian market surrendered by League members. But will they? Even from a business standpoint, Italy's ability to pay for imports will shrink as most states refuse to buy her goods. From the standpoint of peace, the United States and other non-League governments have shown a disposition to aid, or not interfere with, sanctions.

2. Application must be simultaneous.

This requirement has been met by the League, with going into force of all sanctions at once, Nov. 18.

3. Sanctions should be immediate, to act as preventives more than curatives.

On Oct. 2 Italy launched its offensive against Ethiopia. On Oct. 6 the Council Committee of Six named Italy the aggressor—an unprecedented step in League history, especially against a great power. On Oct. 10, silent assent was given by 51 League members to sanctions.

4. Sanctions should be inevitable, so that prospective aggressors would think twice and perhaps retreat before it was too late.

Italy banked on League weakness, because no sanctions were imposed against Japan in Manchuria. Rome's surprise at Geneva's galvanic action was equaled only by Tokyo's. Future aggressors will not be able to count on League inaction.

Newark Airport Plans To Build Cotton Road

By a Staff Correspondent

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 19—The Newark Airport will have the world's first "cotton runway," it was announced here yesterday. It will be especially designed of mesh fabric between a bitumen-stabilized base and an asphalt top surfacing. The runway will be 200 feet wide and 700 feet long and will require more than 15,000 square yards of cotton fabric.

In using this material, the airport authorities were seen as recognizing its efficiency as proved in highway construction, and its use here will, engineers said, be followed with interest by airport designers and construction authorities everywhere.

Florida Ship Canal Begun

OCALA, Fla., Nov. 19 (AP)—Giant machines dug into the sandy overburden yesterday as excavation contractors started the task of carving a 195-mile ship canal across Florida. At a sandy knoll 79 feet above sea level two tractor scrapers bit into the canal route hauling loads of earth to the spoil bank in round trips of five minutes each.

Fascist Council Backs Resistance To League Action

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ROME, Nov. 19—Fascism's highest authority, the Grand Council, approved Premier Mussolini's program of Ethiopian conquest and resistance to League of Nations sanctions today, taking a new, relentless stand against compromises.

Il Duce reviewed Italy's political and military situation in a two-hour session of the Council, running into the early hours of today, after which the powerful body adjourned for a month.

The Council made only a simple public statement that it listened to Il Duce's explanations. The absence of comment in the terse communiqué permitted Italians to conclude that their dictator would face the world firmly in his determination to conquer Ethiopia.

Resumé

Authoritative foreign sources later said Signor Mussolini's review included an important resumé of the Mediterranean situation and told the Associated Press there would be no more troop withdrawals from Libya for the present.

Great Britain has failed thus far to reciprocate by withdrawing part of its Mediterranean fleet reinforcements.

Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor General of Libya and leader of the 1933 transatlantic squadron flight to the United States, and Senator Guglielmo Marconi were among the councillors who attended.

Efforts to protect Italy's finances have become particularly stern.

In Rome, the Finance Ministry fined a banker 103,705 lire (about $8500) for an illegal exchange transaction and fined the directors 10,000 lire more.

Smuggling

In Milan, a Swiss sleeping car porter was arrested and charged with smuggling Italian lire. Police said they found 200 lire (about $16) in his possession.

Authorities of Genoa telegraphed Il Duce that city was ready to make any sacrifice to bring victory for the fatherland.

The Bank of Italy there announced 1,000,000,000 lire (about $80,000,000) was subscribed to Signor Mussolini's loan conversion scheme for financing the African campaign.

Fascist Blackshirts co-operated with Genoese police in detecting and denouncing merchants who charged exorbitant prices or hoarded merchandise.

Newspaper vendors agreed to sell no papers or publications from nations imposing sanctions.

In Cremona, Lombardy, farm leaders instituted a special price control program and directed inspectors for the control organization to make weekly reports on wholesale and retail prices.

They warned that any undue differences between these prices would result in drastic action by authorities.

A traveling professor of agriculture was sent by the Government on a tour from Naples to direct farmers in cultivation of crops most needed during the crisis.

Egyptian Opposition Protests to League On British Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 19—The vexed question of why Egypt is not a member of the League when Iraq has been admitted came to the fore with a protest of the Wafd, the Egyptian Nationalist Party, to Geneva, against the attitude of Great Britain.

In a document sent to the Secretary General it is declared that although Egypt against it own will is not a member of the League it has the right to refer to the Covenant.

Long Intervention

For 50 years, the protest declares, Egypt has suffered from British intervention. The occupation of 1882 created an illegal situation, it is stated, while British demands are blamed for failure of later negotiations for a treaty between the two countries.

The Wafd claims that the legal charter of the country is the Constitution of 1923, accepted by King and country—but replaced in 1930 with the King's approval by a less democratic constitution which in turn was overthrown about a year ago.

No Action Likely

This document emanates not from the responsible government but merely from the Opposition forces in a country which is outside the League. It is therefore unlikely that any action can or will be taken, but the incident is symptomatic of the unrest aroused by the Italian attack on Ethiopia. It is widely held that here is no insuperable objection apart from the ill-defined British position in Egypt why that country should not aspire to membership in the League. Yet it is considered unfortunate that the present difficult international situation should be seized on to bring into prominence a problem that is exceedingly complex and that requires time for its working out.

Manuel Labor Being Glorified by Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

preference for teaching, and no children want to become shoemakers, textile workers, tailors or bakers. "Why is this true?" asks Mr. Soznovsky, and replies: "Because we have permitted our children to gain a false conception of so-called honorable occupations and those without honor."

The ruling Communists, with their usual thoroughness, are attempting to correct this "ideology" by a vigorous campaign to glorify manual labor in the official press, the radio and the schools.

They are making household heroes of the miner, Alexei Stakanoff, who learned how to produce more coal in a day than had been done before, of the textile worker, Miss Vinagradova, who succeeded according to official statistics in operating 100 looms simultaneously, of a woman motorcar tire worker, who turned out 110 tires a day. Miners who promised to speed up production were enrolled as "Stakanovists" and textile workers as "Vinagradovists."

Such Is Fame

A newspaper writer, commenting on these movements, declares: "This is true fame. We recently celebrated proudly the jubilee of our great actor Khachaloff, who is also famous. But his fame is personal; he has not given his name to a great movement."

Every school has been instructed to turn the attention of children to manual labor. "Heroes of labor" are invited to speak to the children about the satisfactions of their occupations, of the part which their work plays in the reconstruction of Russia. Teachers and Communist organizers have been given instructions not to let a day pass without impressing upon children the glory of manual labor.

But all of these speeches and newspaper articles overlook one important fact. The industrial civilization which the Communists are bringing to Russia is a materialist civilization much more definitely than the industrial civilization of other countries. After a period of trial and error, the Communists have discovered that material rewards are the most powerful incentive to advance their type of civilization.

Not So Well Paid

These incentives influence Soviet young people as well as their elders. They know that manual workers are beginning to receive proportionally a much smaller material reward than the aviators and artists, the writers and natural scientists, the executives and engineers whose occupations appeal to them. If they are ambitious, manual labor attracts them no more in Russia than elsewhere.

For years Russian Communists kept wages and salaries very near to the same level. In a period of general food and goods shortage, the industrial workers, under the rationing system, were actually better off than many executives. But factory workers now have lost most of their privileges. Now that the Communists have repudiated "leveling" the prospect of higher compensation in certain occupations becomes a major factor in vocational choice. The Communists apparently do not like to admit this; it receives no mention in their propaganda. But no careful observer can doubt its influence.

Youth Wants More Wages

Today the average monthly wage of manual workers in Russia is officially declared to be 170 rubles a month. The average wage of teachers is about the same. Surely it is not without significance that children and young people, when asked what occupation they prefer, ignore these occupations and choose some which receive five or 10 or 20 times as much money.

Until the Communists devise some method for paying manual workers and teachers the same compensation as they pay to a number of other occupations, human experience indicates that ambitious young persons in Russia, as in other countries, will fix their eyes upon the better-paid occupations. And in addition to the attractiveness of superior compensation, no amount of propaganda seems capable of altering the fact that the work of a shoemaker or machine operator is less spectacular than that of an actor, an artist, a writer or an aviator. This seems to be just as true in a "workers' and peasants' state" as in any other.

New Jersey to Seed Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 19—Seed bed preparation and planting will be started here immediately on a forestry nursery which will produce 7,000,000 seedlings a year to fill reforestation needs of the Soil Conservation Service in New Jersey and to supplement the service's supplies in eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and near-by New York.

A Woman in the News

Wide World

Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie
Radium Chemist

Daughter Follows Parents As Nobel Prize Winner

Stockholm, Nov. 18

"Like mother, like daughter" rarely applies on so distinguished a plane as winning a Nobel Prize, yet Mme. Irene Joliot-Curie of Paris, who grew up in the laboratory of the late Mme. Marie Curie, co-discoverer of radium, has just done it.

"Like husband, like son-in-law" also applies, since Prof. Frederick Joliot shares the honor with his wife, just as Prof. Pierre Curie did in 1903 when he and Mme. Curie won the Nobel prize in physics. The Joliots, however, were honored in chemistry, for their development of radium substitutes.

Mlle. Irene Curie early learned the thrill of delving into the mysteries of matter and the material universe. Test tubes and retorts were familiar to her when most girls have yet to open their first rudimentary textbook on physics or chemistry.

Atmosphere of Adventure

The Curie household breathed an atmosphere of pioneering in the quest for elusive phenomena on which to base the derivation of laws believed basic. Mlle. Irene's distinguished father and no less distinguished mother, who shared in all the steps leading to their discovery of radium in 1898, might have bored some children with their long, silent hours in the laboratory. But Irene caught the adventure of it, and became her mother's chief assistant in later years, when alone Mme. Curie carried on the work begun by her husband.

It was Mme. Curie's wish that her daughter be given supervision of the gram of radium which women of America presented to her to carry on her experiments. The radium was left in perpetuity to the University of Paris, and Mme. Curie charged her daughter to pass its use and supervision on to the most competent hands when the daughter's work should be done.

Years of Patient Work

So there is nothing surprising in Mme. Joliot-Curie's achievement. It represents the fruition of patient years spent in carrying on a family work brilliantly begun, just as many eminent European families have plowed in the results of their experience and often given centuries of leadership to arts, crafts of the professions.

The Joliots, building on the foundation laid by the Curies, have devoted their principal efforts to extending the usefulness of radioactive substances by searching for or developing cheaper substitutes. Radium's cost is prohibitive—a single gram cost $50,000 when American friends in 1929 gave one to Mme. Curie. Earlier, in 1921, women of America collected $100,000 to buy radium for her. There was a surplus, with which a trust fund was established to provide comforts for Mme. Curie. But she was constantly using it for the needy or to advance research.

Tall and of serious demeanor, Mme. Joliot-Curie carries on her mother's tradition in more ways than in the laboratory. Both she and her husband use the laboratory as a means to seek ways of alleviating human suffering, just as Mme. Curie did in addition to her technical contributions to human knowledge.

China Clipper Stamps For Collectors Held Up

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 19 (AP)—American stamp collectors will have to wait for the China Clipper to complete her second round trip from California to the Philippines before they get their treasured westbound "first flight" covers, Jose Pilapil, superintendent of the mails here, ruled yesterday.

"It would be a physical impossibility to enclose westbound covers within the eastbound ones and dispatch them on the clipper's first return trip with the force at our disposal within the scheduled three days available," he said.

Atlantic Coast Takes Account Of Storm's Damage

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—The worst autumn storm to hit the North Atlantic seaboard in nearly 20 years left extensive damage, snow and ice last night over an area from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras.

The raging northeaster, which blew down upon the East over the week end, moved with diminishing force out to sea yesterday off Nantucket while wreckage littered coastal communities made repairs and assayed property losses in the millions.

New York, New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey bore the brunt of storm violence from winter's racing outrider.

Whole towns were flooded by high tides along the Long Island and New Jersey coast; as much as 9 inches of snow fell on upstate New York; flooded ferry terminals crippled New York City's commuter service; 20-foot waves pounded the ice-encrusted snow drifts in Maine; small boats were smashed by wind and wave; several persons were killed.

Three vessels at sea, caught by the racing inshore storm, made shelter Monday after coast guard and ocean shipping went to their assistance.

Scores of small boats and pleasure craft were smashed or damaged in the New York area. At Long Branch, N. J., the two old iron steamboats sank at their wharfs. Twenty-one sailors of a reconverted submarine chaser jumped to safety when it was driven aground at Jamestown, R. I.

In New England, snow, sleet, rain and hail pelted in on a 60-mile wind. The heaviest damage was reported from towns near the tip of Cape Cod, where estimates of property loss reached $100,000. Shipping was stormbound, and small craft were thrown ashore or sunk at their moorings by the heavy seas.

Telephone and electric light service was disrupted along the Cape and in Rhode Island.

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American Holders Of Brazil's Notes Assured of Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—The United States Export-Import Bank today agreed to advance $17,000,000 to take up notes issued by Brazil to American exporters, as a means of facilitating trade between the two countries in connection with the new reciprocal tariff treaty, about to be signed.

The step followed hard upon the completion of the King-Hull trade agreement between Canada and the United States, and was made contingent upon the signature of the pending Brazilian - United States reciprocal tariff agreement which is believed certain of ratification.

Carrying forward the program of opening up old trade routes, and knocking down barriers to international exchange which have grown up over the world in five years of economic nationalism, the Administration added the second thrust of the Export-Import Bank to its trade program. The announcement was made even as the comments, praising and attacking the Canadian treaty, rolled into the capital.

The proposal of the Export-Import Bank is designed to pay off blocked commercial balances to Brazil. The balances are estimated at between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 on which the bank will advance up to 60 per cent. At the same time the bank announced it would help finance future trade with Brazil by advancing funds to American exporters in their trade.

Reactions Work Both Ways

Reactions to the Canadian treaty represented widespread editorial approval, coupled with sharp criticisms by various interested groups of lumbermen, farmers and dairy operators.

It will take some time yet before the scope of these preliminary projects can be gauged. The treaty does not take effect till Jan. 1, and many of the immediate attacks are catalogued as "synthetic" since they originate from professional representatives of special group interests who got out their statements, in some cases, even before the full texts were issued.

Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and formerly chairman of the tariff commission under Hoover, has a knowledge of what the real results of the new treaty will be shared by few men. He is withholding comment until latent opposition builds up on a regional basis.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts called at the White House today and declared New England textile trade will be "ruined" by Japanese competition under the generalization clause of the Canadian treaty. She left her protest with the President's secretary, and forecast a fight for repeal, when Congress meets.

Depends on Point of View

The western division of the Republican National Committee at Chicago did not wait for Mr. Fletcher, but declared "cattle and dairy interests see the work of years for protective tariffs wiped out. The blow is only softened by the quota agreements. It is a blow just the same."

From the same city came quite a different note from John W. O'Leary, president of the Machinery & Allied Products Institute, declaring machinery manufacturers of the country approve the new rates.

Again, while Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was assuring agriculture, in a statement here, that the new treaty would improve its affairs in the long run, the annual convention of the National Grange, in Sacramento, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the treaty, and adopted a unanimous resolution proposing Congressional repeal at the earliest moment.

Maine Sees Only Harm

Like Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R.) of Maine, Senator Wallace H. White (R.) of the same State, now in Los Angeles, declared that the treaty "can mean only harm to my State."

Meanwhile, Administration spokesmen pointed out that the new treaty, far from representing a return to free trade, actually puts many of the tariffs back merely to where they were under the Republican Fordney-McCumber duties of 1922. It was from the base of this 1922 tariff foundation that Congress, under Hoover, erected the additional wall of the Smoot-Hawley tariff—the highest in many parts that the country has ever known.

It was in retaliation for the Smoot-Hawley rates that the Canadians boosted their own tariffs. The new Hull-King agreement largely returns to a status quot ante, with both sides agreeing to go back to the situation that ruled before trade over the border was slashed on one side 50 per cent, and on the other 60 per cent.

New British Test Bars 16,000 Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN THE quiet roads and byways of Britain 16,000 would-be automobile drivers are learning all over again. These 16,000, who would under previous conditions have obtained driving licenses for the mere payment of 5s., are those who have failed in the driving tests instituted in June of this year.

Figures show that since the driving test became compulsory 120,000 applicants have presented themselves for tests in Britain. Of these, 13 per cent failed to satisfy the examiners that they were good enough drivers to be given sole charge of a motorcar.

The driving test consists of proof of the ability to start the motor, drive straight, turn corners, start on a hill, back in a narrow space, drive in traffic and give the right signals, and proof of a knowledge of the Highway Code.

Commissions Are Revoked

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—Commissions of 2500 Californians as voluntary fire wardens were revoked yesterday by George D. Nordenholt, state director of natural resources. Among those who lost their badges were A. P. Giannini, San Francisco banker; Theodore Hoover, Stanford professor and brother of the former President, and George Hearst and George F. Cameron, San Francisco publishers.

Thatchers Ply Ancient Craft in England

Scarcity of skilled workers gives wide field of jobs for those who know how to bind the straw in place and make roofs watertight.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHILBOLTON, Eng.—Thatchers in England are busy at their craft now the fall is here. But these days it is not so easy to find a skilled thatcher, as householders of this town in Hampshire have discovered. The craftsmen are growing fewer and those remaining often have to travel around from county to county. Hampshire and Norfolk men are especially noted for their skilled thatching.

Autumn months are best for this kind of roof work because then the atmosphere contains the right amount of moisture; thatch your cottage in dry summer weather, is the saying, and after the next rain your roof will "spring" in patches.

In thatching everything depends on a good foundation which must be set before the builder finishes the ceiling from within. Small bundles of wheat straw are firmly tied with tarred string parallel to the ridge pole, so that the first foundation bundles, or yelms, may be pinned into them.

Clean Yelms Demanded

A good thatcher insists on clean yelms: no dried flower heads may be left in them to sprout next summer.

With his clean bundles on the ground, and a leather pad protecting his palm, the thatcher goes aloft. His tools are a square headed mallet with an iron hook attached, wooden comb, shears, an enormous curved needle, string, pegs and binders.

Pegs and binders are generally of hazel, split longitudinally; but ash or birch or other woods will do. Pegs are really giant hairpins, twisted at the bend: binders are long strips to lie along the thatch. The former are driven in with an upward thrust to keep the binder in place. If placed horizontally rainwater would run along them into the roof. Rotten pegs are removed by the mallet hook.

Edges Carefully Clipped

Up the ridge pole goes the thatcher; a skilful bend of the yelm, a forceful blow of the mallet, and the big bundle is firmly attached to the little bundle by the ridge pole.

Combing induces the straws to lie properly. The second yelm is passed up; its top covering the lower end of the first; so the straws lie like hairs on a cat's back. Exposed corners are additionally secured by needle and string; the edges are neatly clipped with shears.

Thus laid, old foundations are supplemented, not removed. Stand right under the eaves of an ancient cottage and look up. That worn, hard stick, the mass of brown straw from which it projects, that wisp of string may well have been put in place by hands which may also have helped to light a beacon fire when the Armada was sighted in England long ago.

Unthreshed straw is said to last from 25 to 30 years, and is easily repaired. Norfolk reeds do not normally need renewing for from 30 to 40 years or more. Advantages of thatched roofs are their warmth in winter and coolness in summer.

© Fox

Rain-Proofing a 400-Year-Old Cottage in Bedfordshire

Warmth in Winter and Coolness in Summer Are Provided by Thatched Roofs. Repairs Are Comparatively Easy, and the Foundation Straw Need Not Be Removed. Give a Skilled Workman a Mallet, a Wooden Comb, Shears, a Big Needle, and Good "Yelms," and a Fine Piece of Work Emerges

Lumbering Gets Double Break With Canada-U. S. Reciprocity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 19—Of the many profitable concessions granted to Canada by the trade agreement with the United States perhaps that accorded to lumber will lead to the largest volume of trade in the next few years.

In 1929, before the depression and before the United States applied through the Revenue Act of 1932 a tax of $3 a thousand board feet, Canada was exporting across the border sawn timber and lumber to the value of $38,000,000. With the tax and $1 a thousand duty cut in half the lumbering industry in general—but particularly that of British Columbia and the Maritimes—is sure to boom again.

The agreement assures the continued entry free of duty for logs, unmanufactured timber, pulpwood, ties, poles and other classes of wood not now subject to duty. Other concessions in the forest product are 50 per cent reductions in duty on maple, birch and beech flooring and pulpwood in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard. Shingles, the export of which in 1934 were valued at $3,500,000, are included among the products to be retained on the free list, subject to the reservation of the United States to impose a quota. By the treaty the lumbering industry gets a double break, because it also cuts the Canadian tariff from 20 to 15 per cent on imported machinery, particularly logging cars, cranes, blocks and tackle and certain types of wire rope.

Eastern Mills to Open

According to R. L. Sargent, Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the agreement gives assurance of a staple market for the next year at least. The new rates, he said, would have a decidedly greater effect on employment in Eastern Canada than in British Columbia causing many mills to open that are now closed.

"We sell a high grade of white pine and a high grade pine pattern stock, which the United States has not got to any great extent," he said. He also thought it would remove market speculation from the industry.

There is no intention of neglecting the United Kingdom market as a result of the United States concessions, declared T. H. Wilkinson, secretary of the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

"We realize that the natural flow of trade is from north to south, but the United Kingdom market is our most valuable market," and we are going out after more of this trade, he said. He calculated that whereas British Columbia is operating about 55 per cent of 1929, a stellar year, the treaty would raise it to about 70 per cent, and higher if business conditions in the United States improve.

Biscuit Is War Veteran

A biscuit cooked during the Spanish-American war is owned by Miss Florence Fancher of Piper, Ala.

Take my tip! SEASON ALL SOUPS WITH LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Tenderize Meats with CRANBERRIES

While cooking Pot Roast or cheaper cuts of meat add 2 cups fresh cranberries for each 3 lbs. of meat. Cranberries add delightful flavor.

Eatmor Cranberries

Here's Sample of Reciprocity

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 19

ELIMINATION of some duties and lowering of others by sizable percentages mark mutual concessions made by the United States and Canada in their reciprocal trade pact. In the following condensed table, n. o. p. means "not otherwise provided for."

United States Concessions to Canada

Item	Old Rate	New Rate
Cattle, 700 pounds or more each (pound)	3c	3c
Calves less than 175 pounds each (pound)	2½c	1½c
Reduction to apply annually to no more than ¾ of 1 per cent for calves, of the average annual total numbers of cattle (including calves) slaughtered in the United States during 1928-32.		
Horses, valued at not more than $150 per head (head)	30	$20
Maple sugar (pound)	6c	4c
Cereal breakfast foods	20%	15%
Apples, green or ripe (bushel, 50 pounds)	25c	15c
White or Irish seed potatoes (per 100 pounds) (60c Dec. 1 through February)	75c	45c
Halibut (pound	2c	1c
Salmon (pound)	2c	1½c
Swordfish, fresh only (pound)	2c	1½c
Douglas fir	$1	50c
Western hemlock (tax per 1000 feet)	$3	$1.50
Reduced duty to apply to not more than 250,000 board feet per calendar year		

Articles found on the free list include a number of fishery products, forest products, mineral products, manufactured and miscellaneous products.

Canadian Concessions to United States

	Present Duty to U. S.	New Duty to U. S.
Meats, prepared, except canned:		
Bacon, hams, pork (pound)	5c	1¾c
Sausage casing, cleaned (ad val.)	17½%	15%
Lard (pound)	2c	1¾c
Eggs in the shell (dozen)	10c	5c
Butter (pound)	14c	12c
Oats (bushel)	16c	9c
Rye (bushel)	15c	9c
Wheat (bushel)	30c	12c
Rice, cleaned (100 pounds)	$1	72c
Potatoes in their natural state (100 lbs.)	75c	Free
Sweet potatoes in their natural state (100 lbs.)	15c	Free
Nuts of all kinds, N. O. P., but not including shell almonds, peanuts or walnuts (lb.)	4c	2c
Salmon and all other fish, prepared, etc. (oysters) (ad val.)	30%	27½%
Mackerel, herring, salmon and all others, N. O. P. (lb.)	1c	¾c
Advertising and printed matter (lb.)	15c	12½c
Newspapers, partly printed for pub. in Canada (ad val.)	25%	22½%
Newsprinting paper, etc		
Under 2¼c per lb. (ad val.)	15 %	Free
Paper of all kinds, N. O. P. (ad val.)	25 %	22½%
Wrapping paper, uncoated, etc. (ad val.)	35 %	30 %
Refined gasoline, kerosene (gal.)	2½c	2¼c
Watches of all kinds (ad val.)	35 %	30 %
Clocks, cases, movements, etc. (ad val.)	35 %	30 %
Cultivators, harrows, etc. (ad val.)	25 %	12½%
Ploughs, farm, etc., rollers, etc. (ad val.)	25 %	12½%
Pass. autos. N. O. P. $1200 to $2100; chassis (ad val.)	30 %	22½%
Passenger automobile, N. O. P. under $1200, trucks, chassis (ad val.)	20%	17½%
Automobiles and motor vehicles of all kinds N. O. P. chasis (ad val.)	40%	30%
Electric wireless or radio apparatus and parts (ad val.)	30%	25%
Furniture of wood, iron or other material (ad val.)	45%	27%
Woven fabrics, cotton, bleached, unbleached (ad val.)	27½%	22½%
Woven fabrics, cotton, printed colors, N. O. P. (ad val.)	32½%	27½%
Musical instruments of all kinds, N. O. P. (ad val.)	30%	24¾%
Fur skins, wholly or partly dressed (ad val.)	15%	13½%
Leather for manufacturing gloves or clothing (ad val.)	22.10%	7½%
Rubber boots and shoes (ad val.)	25%	22½%
Tires (ad val.)	35%	30%

There's no stimulant in Kaffee-Hag Coffee

■ This should be good news for those who like the taste of coffee but not its habit-forming stimulation.

Kellogg has found a way to remove 97% of the *caffeine* (the stimulant in coffee) without in the least disturbing its rich, satisfying flavor. The result is Kaffee-Hag Coffee—*real* coffee, *all* coffee, *fine* coffee—minus nothing but the caffeine.

Give Kaffee-Hag Coffee a tryout. You'll like its rich, mellow flavor—made possible by blending the finest Brazilian and Colombian coffees. But be sure to make it strong. Perk it twice as long as ordinary coffee to bring out *all* its delicious taste. For with the caffeine out, you don't have to be careful of strong coffee. At your grocer's or send 15c for 20-cup sample to the Kellogg Co., Battle Creek, Michigan.

(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

Control Law Urged For Patent Medicines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

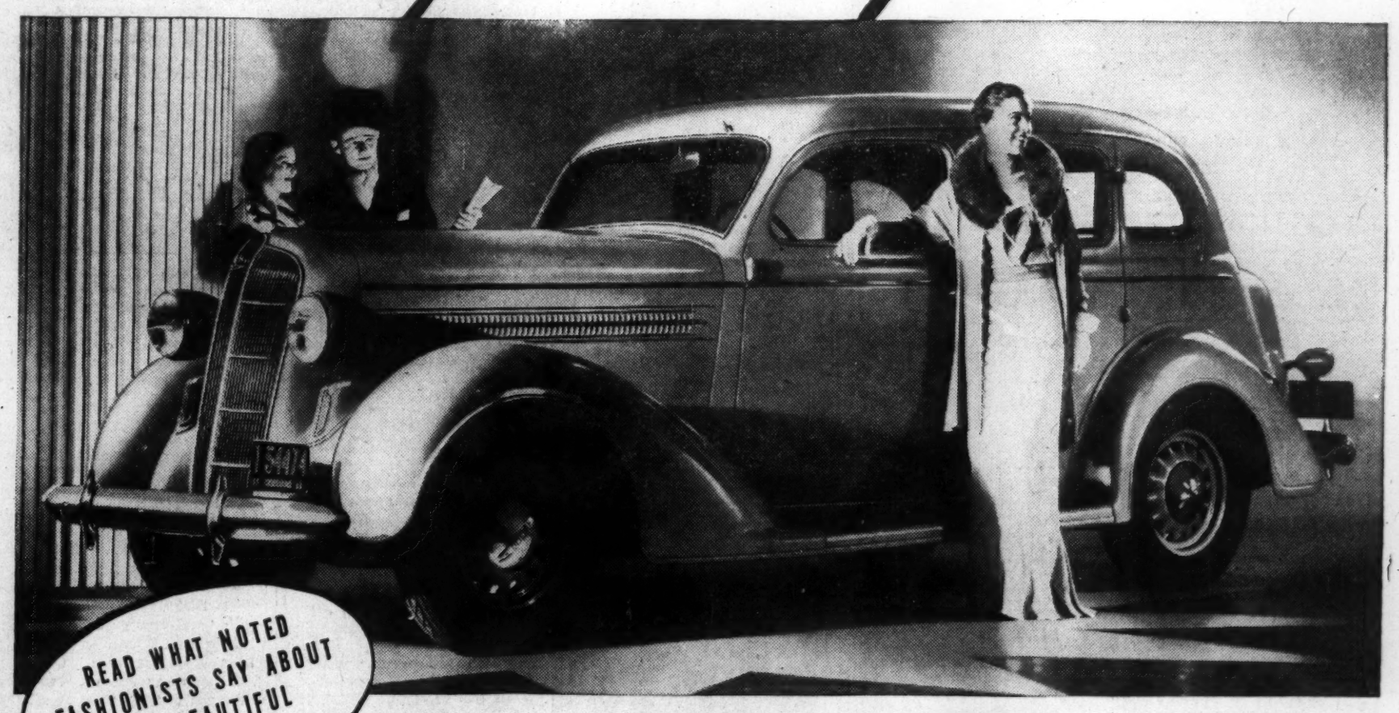
NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The City Affairs Committee put before Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Nov. 16, a strong endorsement of the Board of Health's plan for adequate municipal control of the sale here of patent medicines and cosmetics. Urging the immediate development of such a plan, or at least public discussion before its abandonment, the committee, of which Dr. John Haynes Holmes is chairman, protests the Mayor's "compromise" with the drug and cosmetic groups to the effect that if they would agree to additional federal legislation, the city plan would be withdrawn.

Such control could "under no circumstances be "effective," the committee contends, since it would concern only products moving in interstate commerce.

"Experience has shown that where federal control is effective," it continues, "wrong-doers confine their activities entirely within a state to escape federal control. The stronger the federal law proves to be, the more certainly and the more easily will dishonest manufacturers of drugs and cosmetics successfully seek the fertile market of New York City."

The municipal plan of control requires registration and chemical analysis of all patent medicines and potentially harmful types of cosmetics, and the committee stresses its importance as a "preventative" method, since it would operate before the product was found harmful or had been falsely advertised. The federal law would be operative only after the product was disqualified.

BIG MONEY-SAVING DODGE Scores Sensational Style Scoop!



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All Independent Air Lines Merged in Great Britain

Great Britain, following the lead of France, has merged all its independent airlines into one unit which will be called "Allied British Airways." France's air company is known as "Air France." This new British combine does not include Imperial Airways which is the empire-linking air service. In Great Britain the operations of the new Allied British Airways will extend from the Orkney and Shetland Islands in the north to London, Paris, Brussels and Antwerp in the south, including Aberdeen, Liverpool, Blackpool, Glasgow, the Isle of Man and the Isle of Wight. Thus, it is seen, it takes over some of the continental European services formerly operated by Imperial. By this arrangement Imperial will be left free to operate on a world scale. The new domestic service covers a total of 2200 miles of airlines and links 25 big cities and towns in the British Isles and Western Europe.

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New African Service

Africa is being rapidly criss-crossed by a network of air lines. Imperial Airways will shortly open a service to West Africa. The new link will branch from the main Cairo-to-Cape Town line in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Its West African terminal will be at Maidugari in the northeast corner of Nigeria. Incidental with the opening of this West African service, auxiliary services are planned out of Maidugari to cover West Africa.

A French company has already started a service between Niamey in the French Niger colony and Kotonu on the coast in the Dahomey colony.

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A Rush of 'Firsts'

Interesting sidelights were revealed recently by the Associated Press on the opening of Pan American's transpacific air service on Nov. 22 from San Francisco to Manila in the Philippines.

Company officials, the Associated Press stated, said that 912 persons had already applied for tickets for the first passenger trip which may not be made until February.

At the rate of 18 passengers a trip it was estimated that merely fulfilling these requests would take Pan American three months with all three "Clippers" in service.

Will Rogers was the first to make application and was given the No. 1 place on the list because of his excellent service to aviation.

A motion picture star, finding herself well down on the list, telegraphed company officials an offer to charter the huge Martin plane for its initial transpacific trip. The company declined and also refused to give out her name.

Fares will be approximately twice that of first-class steamer fares or about $450 to Honolulu and $900 to Manila.

There will be no alcoholic drinks allowed on board. Smoking will also not be allowed, at least not for the time being.

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New Ocean Flight Plans

Seaplanes shot into the air by catapults, mounting to 45,000 feet altitudes, and crossing the Atlantic in 12 hours, were visualized by Albert Caquot, technical director of aviation for the French Government, when he spoke on Nov. 14 at a dinner given by the Aero Club of Pennsylvania at the Engineers Club in Philadelphia.

They would fly far above clouds and storms and would therefore be free, he said, from the danger of ice formation on the wings. The passengers would look out on clouds far below from the ports of comfortable airconditioned cabins, plentifully supplied with oxygen by superchargers.

All this merely awaits the spending of sufficient money, he declared, adding that in his opinion governments should support such an undertaking.

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New Landing System

England is developing a system for assisting pilots to land under conditions of bad visibility at the Heston airdrome on the outskirts of London. In many respects it resembles the "approach and blind landing system" developed by the United States Army Air Corps. The British landing system was successfully tested at several German airports last winter and about 50 German passenger planes have been fitted with the device.

The airport installation consists of a main beacon at one corner of the Heston field, and two marker beacons, one 300 yards away and another at 3000 yards. All these beacons employ short waves.

At a distance of about 10 miles from the field an incoming pilot tunes into the signals of the outer beacon. Each beacon sends out distinctive signals so that the pilot can tell which beacon he is hearing. When his radio reception notifies the pilot that he is immediately over the outer beacon he reduces his altitude to 600 feet. Then, approaching the inner beacon, he reduces his altitude to 45 feet. When the pilot arrives at the airdrome boundary he receives the signals of the boundary beacon and coasts to 25 feet altitude. By merely continuing the gliding angle of his plane at this altitude the pilot merely coasts into a landing.

The Bible Wins Its Way to People

Tyndale's Courage Broke Down Authority of the Established Church Over Printing the Scriptures—Marginal Notes Showed Independence of Translator—People Turned From Fear and Superstition

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Forty-Fourth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THESE days when the rights of all to exercise freedom of conscience in modes of worship are so generally recognized, it is difficult to grasp the situation which confronted Tyndale. Harassed on all sides in England, obliged to flee his own country, driven from city to city on the continent, and at last strangled and burned, if not with the connivance of Church and State, at least with no effort on their part to release him, he stands today a man of heroic stature, a martyr of the noblest mold.

Why such persecution? What phase of religion, what peculiarity of worship in the name of the Founder of Christianity, could justify the persecution of a man, refined, scholarly, with no seditious tendencies, against whom the principal charge was that he was bent upon translating the Holy Scriptures from the original Greek and Hebrew into the language of the people of England?

Briefly, Tyndale was guilty of the offense of bringing the word of God to the masses, that they might be saved from the sins of the flesh. True, of course, he might have been wiser in omitting certain marginal notes. Yet, be it remembered that opposed to Tyndale and his works as leaders in his persecution, were men of character and standing, men of good repute, convinced of the justice and righteousness of their course. These men held that the Church was the source and seat of all ecclesiastical authority, and that the Church alone should inspire and supervise for the people the preparation and use of the Bible. The Church was the body which allegedly gave authority to the Bible, and was its custodian under all circumstances.

Position of the Church

It is easy to see how from this position on the part of the Church sprang the intense opposition to any movement to translate the Bible as Tyndale proposed to do, and did. Private enterprise in relation to publicizing the Holy Scriptures, being without the authority of the Church, might easily lead to their corruption through mistranslation and ignorance. Such was the argument of godly men like Sir Thomas More and Bishop Cranmer. Yet granting their anxiety to preserve the entity, authority, and accuracy of the Scriptures, it is difficult to reconcile Christian living with persecution and pursuit even to the stake.

The only answer to this state of affairs at all satisfactory to a twentieth century inquirer is that the acts of the churchmen of the sixteenth century may not be justly judged from the standard of these later times. The demonstration of Christianity as the way of life has moved a long way in the intervening years. New standards of character have been evolved; and humanity as a whole has softened much in its concepts of the brotherly relationship enjoined by word and practice of the Nazarene upon all who would be known as Christians.

Time Ripe for Change

Like all revolutionary movements, the Reformation did not come in a day. It was the flaming up of deep dissatisfactions with tendencies in the Church which had smoldered for centuries. The breath of the Renaissance, increased and intensified by Wycliffe, had much to do with the inflammatory outburst at Worms, after implacable Luther had nailed his theses to the church door at Wittenberg.

Our concern, however, is with the effect of the Reformation upon the Bible. The hour had struck. The people of England, no less than of Germany, were no longer to be held in bondage to superstition and fear. The time was ripe for a "People's Bible."

In spite of all the opposition of the Church, in spite of the burning of thousands of Tyndale's New Testaments, the supply was kept up through the facility of the printing press. Finally, the eyes of the clergy were opened, and it was recognized that the desire of the people to know more of God, to learn directly of the teachings and works of the Nazarene, could no longer be thwarted.

Tyndale had led a revolution, but his work was not finished. Having completed the translation of his New Testament from the Greek, as errors were discovered he made many revisions. Then he turned his attention to translating the Old Testament from its original Hebrew, a work which he carried on even after cast into prison. He did not, however, succeed in producing a complete Bible. Translation of the Pentateuch, Historical Books, and a part of the Prophets comprised his work on the Old Testament.

Vigorous Marginal Comments

Often he made marginal notes and comments, many of which clearly set forth his attitude toward the Clergy, the Pope, and the Church. In the margin of his translation of Exodus XXXII: 35, we find this: "The Pope's bull slayeth more than Aaron's calf." Upon the story in Exodus XXXVI: 5, etc., of the forbidding of the people to bring more offerings for the construction of the tabernacle, he makes this marginal comment: "When will the Pope say 'Hoo!' (hold) and forbid an offering for the building of St. Peter's church? And when will our spirituality say 'Hoo!' and forbid to give them more land? Never until they have all."

No better reminder could be had of Tyndale's attitude toward the Church and the great body of Clergy who had so obstinately fought the invasion of England by a Bible other than one approved by themselves than is found in these marginal comments. Yet it seems, so great was his desire to bring the word of God to the people that he was willing to make any sacrifice, even to give up life itself. His holy purpose was far above any desire to promote his own name or fame.

In fact, the first editions of the New Testament appeared without his name. To an emissary of the Church who had come from England to dissuade him from his purpose, he replied: "If it would stand with the King's most gracious pleasure to grant only a bare text of the Scriptures to be put forth among his people, be it of the translation of what person soever shall please his Majesty, I shall immediately make faithful promise never to write more, but immediately to repair into his realm, and there most humbly submit myself at the feet of his royal Majesty, offering my body to suffer what pain or torture, yea what death, his Grace will, so this be obtained" (Baikie's "Romance of the Bible," p. 171).

What better evidence could there be of the unselfishness of the man's purpose? Surely no greater sacrifice could be made for a just cause than that he so humbly proffered. That he was to suffer martyrdom, he had little doubt; and although it was brought about by trickery and malice, it did not daunt the spirit which had carried him forward.

Erasmus's Wish Fulfilled

As the executioner did his work, Tyndale said: "Lord, open the King of England's eyes." That already the great purpose of his life had been accomplished, he probably was not aware. The printing press had defeated the efforts to prevent the publication and circulation of his English Bible.

Already the work was done, despite the efforts of Church and State. So that a year after Tyndale's passing, Foxe, Bishop of Hereford, could say at the Church Council of Convocation: "The day people do now know the Holy Scripture better than many of us." Erasmus's wish that the day would come when the plowman could sing the words of the Bible as he toiled along had been fulfilled. Tyndale's purpose had been realized. The people had the Bible in their own tongue, and apart from the will of the Church.

One great step toward freedom of conscience had been gained. Another had yet to be taken: the right of the individual to worship God after the manner of his own choosing. The Puritan movement had not yet done its work.

Relief Chief Quits Post in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Oswald W. Knauth, department store executive who was drafted by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia last spring to give a businessman's administration of emergency relief here, yesterday resigned his post, stating that the "lessened importance" of the work, with the shifting of employable destitute to works progress projects, had made his return to his own affairs feasible.

Mr. Knauth has been chairman of the bureau since the latter program was instituted here in July, taking 220,000 cases from the home relief rolls. Prior to that he had been its executive director, succeeding Commissioner of Welfare William Hodson as the administration became the storm center of opposition politics with a highly publicized inquiry by the Tammany-controlled Board of Aldermen.

Since the fusion officer resigned, the affairs of the bureau have been marked by almost constant strife, and it is understood that Mr. Knauth has long been dissatisfied with the shred of power under which he had had to supervise its activities.

Craft Students Show Their Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—More than 700 housewives, businessmen, telephone operators, dressmakers, lawyers, and engineers are represented in the exhibition of the Craft Students' League of the Young Women's Christian Association which opened yesterday on the thirty-third floor of the Squibb Building to continue through Nov. 27.

Leisure time has been used to produce all kinds of articles from reproductions of ancient clocks to delicate handwrought jewelry. There are oil and water color paintings, sculpture, puppets, painted screens, leather-bound books, silver and pewter dishes, hand-carved wood and many other types of things.

Miss Alice Halsey of Garrison, N. Y., who has taken up weaving at the age of 84, is showing a scarf woven from flax which was grown in Ohio before the Civil War and has remained packed away in a trunk until this year. Miss Halsey twisted the thread herself and has woven the scarf. Other students, too, have shown great originality in finding materials for their work. A cocoanut shell has been polished and fitted into a brass base to serve as a candy dish, and all sorts of stones have been used in the jewelry.

Uganda's Advance Laid to Rise Of Native Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Uganda was described as one of the most prosperous units of the British Empire by Sir Bernard H. Bourdillon, former Governor of Uganda, when addressing the British Cotton Growing Corporation here recently.

When he went to Uganda three years ago, he said, it could not balance its budget. Today, he declared, it has balanced its budget and has satisfactory surpluses, not by over taxation or injudicious under expenditure but through prosperity.

In the last three years, he added, the volume of trade has increased by 65 per cent and the value of exports by 60 per cent.

Sir Bernard declared that the main reason that Uganda stands in such a satisfactory position is because native industry has been encouraged. Many native chiefs, he said, are taking a genuine and noticeable interest in the education and health of their people.

Throughout the country, he declared, there was no such thing as destitution. He could think of only three or four beggars. Everyone in the country had enough to eat and to satisfy his normal wants.

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The Golden Book

YET not exactly golden. Rather a yellowish book, the color of a wheat field after rain and before the sun has broken through. The back is broken and cracked, the paper cover so worn and scuffed that almost one must guess at the title. And a very prosaic title: *Chemins de fer français—Horaires en vigueur sur les Six Grands Reseaux;* issued in Paris at 20, rue Bergère, in 1918. Not in the least a collector's item, this timetable of French railways; the sort of thing, however, that one would find in a Jaalam attic on a chill November day when every twig end has its drop of pearl and a slow and languid wasp crawls on the windowpane. The book has no value now, has had none since, watching the distant gull cloud of fisher boats in the Rade de Brest, you debated between tossing it overboard or in your battered trunk, and your New England thrift won—or lost. You do not, now, take the 19.55 train from the Quai d'Orsay, and the connection at Lamothe for Arcachon is no longer of moment. And yet—

To turn these dog-eared pages is pleasant. These six pamphlets, one for each of the great railway lines, covered in faded pink and blue and green, and all bound in this worn golden yellow, have now a meaning quite different than they had when the book dwelt at the bottom of a musette bag and you, a very minor and somewhat reluctant pawn, shuttled here and there over France. And about each there is a different savor.

ABOUT THE *Chemins de fer de l'État* there still lingers a salty tang of the sea, a faint westward gleam of blue water. For you came in over the État lines, and you left by them. You remember Le Havre, and how queer were the houses of stone, with casement windows opened to the soft spring air. Horse chestnuts lifted their white candelabra about the squares; the valley of the Seine twisted and turned, and the river was gleaming silver. Turning the pages, the timetables smack of the sea: Cherbourg and Saint-Malo, Brest and Nantes, La Rochelle and Bordeaux. Some you saw, some you missed; all run together now, against the background of green Normandy under the April sun, the flat lands of the Gironde in summer, Brittany in the sharp showers and sudden warmth of capricious winter. Cobbled streets slip sharply down to harbor waters, and there are *sardiniers* with queer slanting sails, and men in sea boots, and small, patient donkeys waiting with high-wheeled carts on the stone quays. A good line, that of the Est; at one end Paris with blue-shaded lights dotting the rain-wet, dark streets, at the other the sea mouthing the jetties and smelling of home.

BUT BEST OF ALL, in those days, you knew the Orléans lines. You remember Étampes, and the ruined castle above the station, wheat fields and small, lost villages in the folds of the Loire valley, Orléans like an old print from the station platform at Les Aubrais. And there are, all through this country, toy lines wandering here and there, back-yard lines with tin whistles and engines like tea kettles, bustling from one crossroads to another, stopping for long, drowsy interludes, clattering on at the shrill blast of a horn. Good little lines, leisurely to exasperation, yet always making their connections. Something basically French about them, there always seemed. Yet queerly disappointing, for they whisked you past so many things! Somewhere between Tours and Vierzon you remember the low, chalky rise along the Cher pierced with cave dwellings; one apparently dug back into the hill, built the front of one's house from the spoil, and raised cabbages on the roof. You'd like, now, to know more of these; the mention of them in Gautier's *Voyage en Espagne* only whets your appetite. Decidedly you must go back, some day.

And there are the Midi lines; a queer independence about these, for they alone do not spring from Paris. You met them first at Cette, between the blue gulf and the bluer Étang de Thau, and they took you past white Béziers and past Narbonne crowned with spires. You remember high barren hillsides, gaunt and treeless, and long vineyards wheeling by, and at the end Carcassonne, an old gray town on a hill, its towers and curtains timeless across a gray stream dimpled and flawed by soft rain. A strange land, half savage, wholly masculine; there is no softness in the dark hills that climb and ever climb toward the white, jagged line that is the Pyrénées, the barrier mountains toward which the Midi thrusts out feelers southward, but does not cross. There was, there still is, a challenge there. For beyond Carcassonne and Pau and Tarbes are magic names —Saragossa and Seville, Burgos and Valladolid.

YOU TURN THE pages, and about the *Chemins de fer de Paris-Lyon-Méditerranée* there is a holiday air. You remember Avignon and the strong sun on the steps leading to the cathedral, and Tarascon with the square keep of King Réné's castle above the glassy Rhône, and the red roofs and shaded garden—in which one had Tartarin dreamed?—seen from the curving viaduct. You mind, now, planning to go back there, and to quiet Arles, the gateway to the flat Camargue, the land of the white horse and the black bull. Like a traveler's tale of long ago, you remember that here, circling inland from Toulon to Fréjus, are red lands the color of heather in bloom; here are coves of sheer fantasy, of an incredible blue lipping softly at white, worn rocks under the green; you remember Villefranche, and the street that went echoing down under arches to the still harbor, and the chaine des Maures, from Cannes, standing like lunar mountains, sharp and jagged and dark against the red sunset. "From Paris to Lyons and the Mediterranean!" A brave title, lifting steel rails and steam to romance. Do you catch the scent of Ghristmas roses at Beaulieu, see the Corniche like a white thread above the wrinkled sea, and Grasse hung like a tapestry against the hills?

A GREEN COVER next; you remember that the *Chemins de fer du Nord* led to Beauvais and the shadowy miracle of its soaring choir; to troop trains on sidings; to apple bloom like low, drifting clouds on hills of gentle green; to quick showers and sudden sun; to Abbeville and a perplexing swarm of brass hats and red lapels. A queer land, in those days, half France and half England. You remember a lorry rumbling through flat mists toward Arras, and Tommies singing of Katy and a kitchen door in voices that might have been those of Kansas and Illinois; then they talked, and their clipped English speech came oddly. Beyond Boulogne and Calais, England was near, but the sweet smell of plow lands under white rain was neither French nor English. Even here in Jaalam, you find it now and then.

Almost from memory could you recite the timetable on the *Est* line from Paris to Nancy. Market gardens, each plant under a glass bell, then Château Thierry beyond the broken lines of tall poplars marching beside the looping Marne; Chalons, Bar-le-Duc, Toul and Nancy and Lunéville. Remembering now, there seems a flavor of New England over all of it, over the rounded hills, and the valleys chequered with fields, the villages at spaced intervals—though the bell-topped churches were odd, and the land rose south, not north, to the blue masses of mountains. And you remember, on a certain clear November night, coming down from Lunéville through a small town. Broken stone swept back from the cleared streets; the sky gleamed through empty and shattered gables; the road echoed. One house alone stood, in the square, and from every window gleamed candles in rows, calm and serene and unflickering in the cool and windless night.

"C'est fini, alors," said someone, in sudden belief.

AND SO IT was. But, closing the golden book, you realize dimly that something is lacking. You haven't, for years, thought of these things. And, when you thought of them last, there was about them an aura of discomfort, of cold rain on a bleak Lorraine hillside, of mud and misery underfoot, of doubt and uncertainty and of broken sleep in a coach corridor, the golden book a hard lump in the musette under your ear. That was over, then; it was finished, and there was no pleasure in memory. But now there was. Why?

Puzzled, you watch the wasp on the windowpane. What trick of memory had wrought this transformation? Do we forget only the unpleasant? Or is it that quietly, surely, through the long years, we come to see more clearly, in memory, than we did at the time? Perhaps. The small, the impermanent, crumbles to dust and is gone in the winds that blow across the years; but the enduring remains.

DANIEL CHASE

Wind

IN THE slow sunny fall a warm wind spills,
Yellow and soft, colored with the sharp drift
Of tawny leaves across the russet hills.
Men picking apples call in a banter of swift
And easy voices while a subtle gust
Drops a stung apple earthward where the stain
Of blown bright leaves is ruddy gold and rust.
When the apples are picked let come the cold, the rain:
Let dark trees sway, let grasses writhe, let birds
Pivot on taut black wings against a wind,
Sulky and somber, blowing where leaves are thinned
In upland fields, till countrymen's sparse words
Are lost against its strength, and the edge of cold
Drives the gaunt, tattered ewes into the fold.

LEONA AMES HILL

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CONVOLVULUS: *A Wood Engraving by Nora S. Unwin*

MISS NORA UNWIN has engraved a pleasant study of the flower in her "Convolvulus." It is treated realistically but not photographically; it fits easily and naturally into the space of the block. The black and white masses are so handled as to give an attractive lightness to the print, with its design of spirally folded buds and delicately pointed leaves. The large fluted trumpet of the flower makes an appropriate focus for the eye, which rests upon it without effort.

There is much to admire in the print. Those interested in the technique of wood engraving will find pleasure in studying the diversity of means by which Miss Unwin has obtained her effects.

A Suit of Armor His Proper Garb

WILLIAM MORRIS, like the child whom the fairy realm claims for its own, had always been obsessed by the memory of a lost world, more beautiful than the real, which he might perhaps some day regain. It was wooded with hornbeam and ageless oak, interspersed with thickets of holly. Beneath its shadows armor gleamed in scarce beams of light, and the sound of steel wakened the close silence. Sometimes the note of the horn prolonged itself, a scarlet lightning from end to end of the landscape; a white doe bounded, the hounds panting in pursuit, and then the hunters, gay in vermeil and green. Beneath flowering bowers the white slim hands of women wrought with colored silks on their embroidery frames, making more lasting flowers grow with the touch of their fingers, while young girls sang and danced in rings of living and more wondrous blooms. But let none imagine in the Morris of Exeter a willowy damoiseau sustained by dreams and fragrance. He was a short, stocky youth, strong and broad-shouldered, with a manly countenance out of which his eyes gazed clear and blue. His friends' sisters thought him handsome, though the feminine taste might have desired a trifle more care in the rumpled locks, and the fit of his waistcoats.

As a child he had scoured the Essex countryside, seeking something—he could not say what. He would return with rubbings from worn inscriptions, his talk full of the sights he had seen in the Norman churches, rich in old carvings and brilliant tapestries. Then it was as if his lost world opened before him. When his father gave him a suit of armor, the child rode proudly in it all day long and no persuasion would make him take it off till bedtime. He had found his proper garb.

Yet even as a child Morris had been no idle dreamer. Though he was enchanted by his armor and pony, he had eyes for the realities about him, a faculty that remained his, guiding him with its thread of common sense through the mazes of his dreams. Thus, while relishing his fairy tales, he also paid heed to the precepts of the two maiden ladies who educated him through his boyhood; so that when he entered Marlborough College he was a sturdy lad, full of muscular and mental energy, none the worse for a too active imagination.

The environs of Marlborough held a new wonder for him in their ancient barrows, stone circles, and Roman ruins. Savernake forest became his joy, as Essex had been. Soon there was not a yard of ground with which he was not fully familiar, no pool of water left by the rains in a root-hollow that he did not know from the reflection of intertwining branch and cloud to the upcurled leaf floating upon it. He had the same love for growing things as for human beings. But there was nothing he loved so well as a true English landscape, twisted with pollards and thick with holly, like Epping forest of his childhood, unchanged for a thousand years.—FRANCES WINWAR, in "Poor Splendid Wings. The Rossettis and their Circle." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Oxen of Dax

THE long white road stretched away before us into the sunshine, bordered on each side by ribbons of grass, no longer green but gray with the thick white dust of the road. Behind the grass grew rows of poplars, the tall graceful poplars of Lombardy.

The day was hot, without a breath of wind; not a cloud sailed in the deep blue sky above us. The cocks and hens had sought refuge from the heat in the shade of the farmyard buildings, and for the time being had ceased their search for food.

In the far distance a wagon slowly lumbered toward us, a yoke of oxen drawing the long cart piled high with barrels. These oxen of this southwest corner of France are big, fine animals, light fawn in color. So well groomed are they that their coats have the sheen of satin. Well fed and cared for, they have that gentle, contented expression which comes from much petting.

This pair of oxen was thoroughly protected from the flies, with netting made of a fine rope fringed round the edge; it covered them from head to hoof. Over their heads hung branches of green boughs which swayed as they moved. A man walked with them who shouldered a long light stick with which he would touch the oxen, when guiding them one way or the other, talking to them the while.

Oxen are used almost entirely on the farms; slow as they are in their movements, they never tire, and uphill or down is all the same to them. On market days one often meets a small cart with an ox yoked to it, plodding slowly toward the town, drawing the farmer, his family, and all the marketable produce of the farm. Arrived, the cart is "parked," and the ox provided with plenty of provender which he munches steadily till it is time to go home again.

Sales of oxen at these markets are always well attended. On one occasion a lad had brought in three of these big fellows to be sold. He tied the odd one to a tree at hand, while he led the others round and round the ring, stopping from time to time while his charges were inspected by possible purchasers. The "odd-one-out," resenting being left by itself, whimpered like a frightened child, while the boy, distracted, torn between his duty to the pair in the ring, and his anxiety to comfort the unhappy whimperer, dashed whenever he had a chance from the ring and flung his arms round the neck of the ox to comfort it.

On Sundays the oxen enjoy a well-earned rest, spending the day in a cool airy stable, chained to an immense post driven into the floor. It would be hard to imagine a scene more full of peace and contentment than one of these stables in the drowsy calm of a Sunday afternoon. The great beasts lie grouped around the center, lazily watching with their big soft eyes the visitors brought to see them, and gently accepting the dainties offered them.

God's Harmonious Plan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CAREFUL planning has become a necessity both for business and for pleasure. Especially in the early months of the year, new and progressive plans are thought of for the office, home, or garden. Sometimes these are carried out, and sometimes, because of financial or other difficulties, they have to be laid aside, or only partially undertaken.

During the winter months difficulties may be borne more easily because of the formulating of some plan for the coming summer. And often, in circumstances of lack, plans are formulated to do great things when conditions are improved.

But there is little feeling of security or certainty about this planning for the future, however happy and progressive it may seem to be. Often there is an element of fear that after all something may go wrong and thereby stop the fulfillment of the new plans. And why this fear? Because materiality bases its so-called laws on chance, and is ever unreliable and changing. Right here Christian Science shows us that reliance on the changeless, dependable operation of God's spiritual law of harmony is the needed remedy for all disturbing fears. For we are told in the Bible that "no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly" (Psalms 84:11).

In studying the great truths of spiritual existence taught in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we learn how to understand and trust God's unerring plan of present good. We find that harmony is an ever-present reality, and already established, because God is infinite goodness, and the only power.

Do we not read in Proverbs (3:5), "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart"? Trusting God does not mean that it is necessary to spend a long time anxiously planning for the future. In Christian Science God's harmonious plan is revealed here and now. And that plan includes freedom, harmony, and boundless good for each of His children. Difficulties, discord, sickness, and lack form no part of God's good gifts to man. Evil in any form is unknown to divine Love, and is therefore not imposed on man, who is the perfect reflection of infinite Love.

When seeking to know God and to realize His omnipresence and all-power, we need never fear for the future. Did not Jesus, the Wayshower, command us to "take no thought, saying, What shall we eat? or, What shall we drink? or, Wherewithal shall we be clothed? . . . for your heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things" (Matthew 6:31, 32)? And he added, "Take therefore no thought for the morrow." The morrow needs no fearful or undue planning. And he spoke of the lilies and the ravens as happy reminders of Love's daily provision and abundant supply.

Did not Jesus, the master Metaphysician, always find his needs supplied? When he needed tribute money, it was found in a fish's mouth. When the five thousand needed food, the small supply of loaves and fishes was multiplied until enough and to spare was at hand. Jesus did not worry about future needs, and he never lacked any good thing. Realizing his divine sonship with God, ever-present Life and Love, he knew that a sufficiency for every moment's need would be supplied.

Today we, too, need have no fear that in trusting the working of God's plan we shall not be making practical use of our time, for by holding to the spiritual fact of present good we shall indeed be utilizing every moment in the best possible progressive way. Human planning is beset with fears and doubts. But to the one resting in the knowledge of the unlimited power of good, there can be no fear of possible failure, or of any good thing being withheld.

This practical assurance and certainty Christian Science brings us today. We find in it the Comforter, taking away all worry and anxiety for the future. Each day unfolds a further proof of Love's care and abundant provision for all. And each day we learn to trust Him more, and to fear less for the morrow. When the way is not clear, and we seem torn between different suggestions, not knowing which path is the right one to follow, we can turn our thoughts away from the material problem, and rest in spiritual truths, leaving Love to point the way. Mrs. Eddy says on page 506 of Science and Health, "Spirit, God, gathers unformed thoughts into their proper channels, and unfolds these thoughts, even as He opens the petals of a holy purpose in order that the purpose may appear."

Thus if the problem be the need of useful employment, health, a finer character, a happy home, or a more progressive business, Love's plan for the development of these right ideas will commence unfolding to our waiting thought, not tomorrow, but today, here and now. God's plan is always the present fulfillment of true selfhood and spiritual harmony. On page 154 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes, "It is the purpose of divine Love to resurrect the understanding, and the kingdom of God, the reign of harmony already within us."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Il Progetto Armonioso di Dio

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

FARE progetti con cura è divenuta una necessità tanto per gli affari che per i divertimenti. Specialmente nei primi mesi dell'anno, si escogitano nuovi e progressivi progetti per l'ufficio, per la casa od il giardino. Talvolta essi vengono eseguiti e talvolta, per difficoltà finanziarie o di altro genere, devono essere messi da parte od essere intrapresi solo in parte.

Durante i mesi dell'inverno le difficoltà possono essere fronteggiate più facilmente perchè si formulano progetti per l'estate seguente. E spesso, in circostanze di scarsità, si formulano progetti per fare grandi cose qualora le condizioni migliorino.

Ma vi è scarso senso di sicurezza o di certezza in questo progettare per l'avvenire, per quanto sembri essere lieto e progressivo. Vi è spesso un elemento di timore che, dopo tutto, qualche cosa possa andar male e arrestare il compimento dei nuovi progetti. E perchè questo timore? Perchè la materialità basa le sue cosiddette leggi sul caso, ed è sempre incerta e mutevole. Proprio qui la Scienza Cristiana ci mostra che la fiducia nell'immutevole, sicura, operazione della divina legge spirituale di armonia, è il rimedio occorrente per tutti i timori molesti. Giacchè ci vien detto nella Bibbia che "Egli non ricuserà alcun bene a quelli che camminano nella integrità" (Salmo 84:11).

Nello studiare le grandi verità dell'esistenza spirituale insegnate nel libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy, impariamo il modo di comprendere e di aver fiducia nel divino schema infallibile del bene presente. Troviamo che l'armonia è una realtà sempre presente e già stabilita, poichè Dio è infinita bontà e unica potenza.

Non leggiamo nei Proverbi (3:5), "Confidati nell'Eterno con tutto il cuore"? Confidarsi in Dio non significa che occorra consumare molto tempo ansiosamente facendo progetti per l'avvenire. Nella Scienza Cristiana il progetto armonioso di Dio è rivelato qui ed ora. E quel progetto include libertà, armonia e bene illimitato per ognuno dei Suoi figliuoli. Difficoltà, discordia, malattia e scarsità non fanno parte dei buoni doni di Dio all'uomo. Il male in qualsiasi forma è ignoto al divino Amore e non è quindi imposto all'uomo, che è il perfetto riflesso dell'Amore infinito.

Quando cerchiamo di conoscere Dio e di renderci conto della Sua onnipresenza ed onnipotenza, non occorre mai che noi temiamo il futuro. Non ci comandò forse Gesù, la Guida, di non essere "con ansietà solleciti, dicendo: Che mangeremo? che berremo? o di che ci vestiremo? Poichè . . . il Padre vostro celeste sa che avete bisogno di tutte queste cose" (Matteo 6:31, 32)? Ed egli aggiunse: "Non siate dunque con ansietà solleciti per il domani". Il domani non ha bisogno di piani fatti timorosamente ed eccessivamente. Ed egli parlò dei gigli e dei corvi quali lieti promemoria della provvigione quotidiana e della provvista abbondante dell'Amore.

Forse che Gesù, il sommo Metafisico, non trovò che i suoi bisogni erano sempre soddisfatti? Quando aveva bisogno di denaro per la tassa, esso fu trovato nella bocca di un pesce. Quando i cinquemila avevano bisogno di cibo, la piccola provvista di pani e di pesci fu moltiplicata fino a che ve ne fu in mano a sufficienza e d'avanzo. Gesù non si preoccupò per i bisogni futuri, e non mancò mai di qualsiasi cosa buona. Rendendosi conto della sua divina figliuolanza con Dio, sempre-presente Vita ed Amore, egli sapeva che sarebbe stato provveduto a sufficenza per il bisogno di ogni momento.

Oggi noi pure non abbiamo bisogno di temere che, nell'aver fiducia nell'azione del progetto di Dio, non adopreremo il nostro tempo in modo pratico, poichè col tener saldo il fatto spirituale del bene presente noi utilizzeremo realmente ogni momento nel miglior modo progressivo possibile. Il progettare umano è assediato da timori e da dubbi. Ma per chi si basa sulla conoscenza dell'illimitato potere del bene, non vi può essere timore di possibile insuccesso, o che qualsiasi cosa buona venga trattenuta.

La Scienza Cristiana ci reca oggi questa assicurazione e certezza pratica. Troviamo in essa il Consolatore, che toglie via ogni preoccupazione ed ansietà del futuro. Ogni giorno rivela una nuova prova della sollecitudine dell'Amore e della sua provvigione abbondante per tutti. Ed ogni giorno impariamo ad avere maggior fiducia in Lui e ad avere minor timore per il domani. Quando la via non è chiara e sembriamo essere lacerati fra vari suggerimenti, non sapendo quale sentiero da seguire è quello giusto, possiamo allontanare i nostri pensieri dal problema materiale e trovare riposo nelle verità spirituali, permettendo all'Amore di indicare la via. Mrs. Eddy dice a pagina 506 di *Science and Health:* "Lo Spirito, Iddio, raccoglie pensieri non ancora formati nei loro propri corsi e sviluppa questi pensieri appunto come Egli apre i petali di un santo proposito affinchè il proposito possa apparire".

Di guisa che se il problema consiste nel bisogno di un impiego utile, di salute, di un carattere più nobile, di una casa felice o di un commercio più progressivo, il progetto dell'Amore per lo sviluppo di queste idee giuste comincerà a manifestarsi al nostro pensiero in attesa non domani, ma oggi, qui ed ora. Il piano di Dio è sempre il completamento presente del vero essere e dell'armonia spirituale. A pagina 154 di *Miscellaneous Writings* Mrs. Eddy scrive: "Il proposito del divino Amore è di risuscitare la comprensione ed il regno di Dio, il dominio dell'armonia che è già dentro di noi".

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A Village Is a Friendly Place

AS I walk home through the park,
A dozen windows beckon me,
Flinging greetings warm to me,
Lighting up the dark!

The chimneys stand in silhouette
Against a lapis sky;
A neighbor's dog sniffs at my heels,
And then goes trotting by
To reach an open doorway
Where a Mother comes to call
Her children in from playing.
There's a stillness over all,
Like the hush of muted music
Just before the curtain-fall.

HELEN HIXON

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Plebian vs. the Royal Purple Appears G.O.P. Club Issue As Baker and Cote Are Censured

Possibility that the Republican Party ranks will be split wide open over the issue of "common people's candidates versus royal purple torchbearers" loomed today following the semiannual meeting of the Republican Club of Massachusetts last night.

This threat superseded in importance the club action in passing resolutions calling upon Judge J. Arthur Baker of the Superior Court to "publicly renounce his affiliation with the Republican Party, and reading Edmond Cote, member of the Fall River Finance Board, out of club membership.

Two Censured

These resolutions, proposed by Col. Randolph F. Whitelegg, censured Judge Baker and Mr. Cote for their actions which allowed Governor Curley to obtain control of the Governor's Council. Mr. Baker was recently appointed to his $12,000 post on the Superior Court bench by Governor Curley after allowing the Governor to obtain Council control by refraining from voting on the appointment of Philip J. Russell, Democrat, to fill Mr. Cote's council job.

The threat of an intraparty war came last night through the speeches of Representative Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the House, and gubernatorial candidate, and Winfield A. Schuster, member of the Governor's Council and possible candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

Representative Saltonstall climaxed an anti-Curley address by bringing into the open undercover party charges that he would "not be elected by the people of this State because my family has lived in this State, respectably and usefully for several generations."

Come From Inside

He added that "this argument made against me comes, not from the average citizen on the streets, not from the opposite party, with the exception of its demagogic leader, but from members in our own party, some of whom are here tonight, who, maybe for selfish reasons, maybe because they are pessimistic, are stating that I cannot be elected because, they say, I am a blue-blood, whatever that may be."

Mr. Schuster was not in the hall when Mr. Saltonstall wound up his statement, but he placed himself on the opposite side of the fence by warning the Republican Party not to nominate any candidate whom Governor Curley might term "one of the royal purple."

While Representative Saltonstall stood well out in front in the matter of applause, the demonstration which greeted Mr. Schuster's warning was warm and indicated a definite antiroyal purple feeling among some members.

The meeting was a "know-your-candidates" gathering, with every announced Republican candidate for United States Senator and Governor, except John W. Haigis and Mark M. Duff, gubernatorial aspirants, appearing before the group of 2000. Senator Henry Parkman Jr., and Sinclair Weeks, Mayor of Newton, prospective gubernatorial and senatorial candidates, also appeared.

Senator Parkman fired the heaviest broadside against the Curley administration, declaring that Mr. Curley left behind in Boston, as Mayor, "a stench of scandal and corruption." He charged further that Mr. Curley had merely transferred his operations from City Hall to Beacon Hill without any change in methods.

Decency and Industry

Mayor Weeks declared the 1936 issue is "decency and honesty in government versus the type offered us by Curley and Curleyism." He added that "the sooner we stand up in our boots and refuse to traffic with so-called Republicans, who, for personal gain, are ready to stultify themselves and their cause, the better off we shall be."

James F. Cavanagh, former state Senator, and candidate for the United States Senate, charged that the present National Government is developing Communism, the Republicans, he said, must foster the spirit of patriotism.

His preprimary foe, Representative Henry Cabot Lodge, another United States Senate candidate, attacked the National Administration on several fronts. He charged the Roosevelt Administration with an unprecedented record of broken promises, extravagance, and declared Massachusetts is being discriminated against by Washington.

Warner Recounts

Joseph E. Warner, former state attorney general, recounted his accomplishments in the Legislature and as attorney general.

Warren L. Bishop, Middlesex County District Attorney, appealed for a militant, aggressive and progressive campaign in 1936.

The meeting was practically uncontrollable when State Senator-Elect William H. McSweeney, who won the first Republican victory of the year in the Second Essex special election, was introduced.

United States Representative Hamilton Fish Jr. of New York closed the meeting with an attack on President Roosevelt and the declaration that Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard heads the invisible National Government and that he was characterized by Theodore Roosevelt as the most dangerous man in the country.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). Big, showy, and rowdy revue. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

"DR. KNOCK" (Peabody Playhouse). Presented by the Associated Actors Theater. 8:30.

"CONTINENTAL VARIETIES" (Shubert). Lucienne Boyer in an entirely new version, assisted by Georges André Martin, Fils and Tabet. 8:30.

"ROSMERSHOLM" (Colonial). Eva LeGallienne in two Quintero comedies: "The Women Have Their Way," and "A Sunny Morning." 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30, "Rosmersholm." Wednesday evening: 8:30. "Camille."

Movies

MEMORIAL—"Transatlantic Tunnel," 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:05, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50. "March of Time," 10:15 a. m., 12:30, 2:45, 5, 7:15, 9:30. Tomorrow: Preview at 10 p. m. of "In Person."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"In Old Kentucky," featuring Will Rogers. Fenway: 1:56, 4:39, 9:22, 10:05, Paramount: 10:23 a. m., 1:11, 3:59, 6:47, 9:36. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Mimi." Fenway: 12:45, 3:28, 6:11, 8:54, Paramount: 9:10, 11:58 a. m., 3:45, 5:34, 822.

UPTOWN—Claudette Colbert in "She Married Her Boss," 1, 4, 7, 10. "King Solomon of Broadway," 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

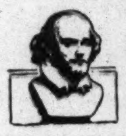
FINE ARTS—"Legong," Balinese love story in technicolor. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. "Wings Over Ethiopia." Also Mickey's Kangaroo. News reel.

BOSTON—Hugh Herbert in "To Beat the Band," 10:48 a. m., 1:43, 4:38, 7:33, 10:28. Stage show featuring Gertrude Niesen in "Melody Mad Revue."

METROPOLITAN—Margaret Sullavan in "So Red the Rose," 11:10 a. m., 1:57, 4:44, 7:41, 10:28. York and Young in "Tintypes of 1936." Elida Ballet, Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN—"She Married Her Boss," 10:20 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40. Also Cary Grant, Claude Rains and Gertrude Michael in "The Last Outpost," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton, and Franchot Tone. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m., both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45.



MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream," 2:15 and 8:15.

EXETER—"King Solomon of Broadway," 2:10, 5:05, 7:55. "Here's to Romance," 3:25, 6:20, 9:10.

SOUTH STATION—Major Bowes and his screened amateur radio prize winners. "March of Time," sixth issue; "Jitterbug Party," with Cab Calloway; "Broadway Highlights," with Ted Husing; "Hollywood Hobbies," and "Southern Exposure."

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Thunder in the Night," 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Here's to Romance," 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

UNIVERSITY—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever," 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. Edmund Lowe in "King Solomon of Broadway," 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

TREMONT—Ann Harding and William Powell in "Double Harness," 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. "Masquerader," with Ronald Colman and Elissa Landi, 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7, 9:55. Tomorrow: Fredric March in "Affairs of Cellini." Also "Long Lost Father."

Music

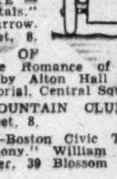
JORDAN HALL—Song recital by Isabel French, assisted by Celius Dougherty at the piano. 8:30.

APPLETON CHAPEL (Harvard University)—Organ recital by E. Power Biggs, organist of the Harvard Church, Brookline, and a member of the Longy School Faculty. 8:15.

ARLINGTON COMMUNITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Leonard Wood, conductor. Robbins Memorial Hall. 8:30.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Debate on the "End Poverty in California (Epic) Plan." Upton Sinclair, former candidate for Governor of California, affirmative. Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, negative. 8:15.



AUTOMOBILE SHOW—Car given away daily. Mechanics Building. Continuous. 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"Waves and Crystals." Dr. Karl K. Darrow. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

MONDAY CLUB OF WEYMOUTH—"The Romance of Newsgathering, 1935," by Alton Hall Blackington. Clapp Memorial, Central Square. 8.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Ski lecture, 3 Joy Street, 8.

ERA DRAMATICS—Boston Civic Theater in "Perfect Harmony." William Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street, West End. 7:30.

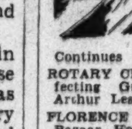
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT—"Public Speaking," by Prof. Edward A. Sullivan, Rindge Technical School. "Salesmanship," by Wendell H. Berry, branch manager of the National Shawmut Bank. Hotel Bradford. 7:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"Germany—Danger Spot of Europe." Mrs. Henry Meyer, Branch Library, Blue Hill Avenue and Hazleton Street. 7:45.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY TO THE CANADIAN CLUB—"Current Events." Mrs. J. Hasbrouck LeFevre. Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Japanese Prints" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.



ERA POPULAR LECTURE TOUR—N. E. Fish Exchange, Fish Pier, 220 Northern Avenue, South Boston. "Marketing the N. E. Catch," by Edward H. Cooley. 2.

BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY — Exhibit of amateur arts and crafts. Continues all week.

ROTARY CLUB—Luncheon. "Problems Affecting Great Britain and America." Arthur Leslie Deal Hotel Statler. 12:15.

FLORENCE CRITTENTON LEAGUE—Bazaar. Hotel Copley-Plaza. 10 to 10.

HOTEL STATLER—Meeting of the N. E. Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

FASHION SHOW—Lamson & Hubbard, Hotel Touraine. 1.

Boston Day . . . Racing, Wool Men, Auction, Storm . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

past 12 months the wool market has, indeed, been kind to most of us. . . . We have seen a record year for consumption. . . . Wool has increased in value to such a point that once again the producer can view the future with some optimism. . . . Foreign markets have acted well in support of price rise . . . the outlook for the next six months is promising."

***Auction*—Federal Court Settles Boat Controversy**

Spectators sat up with a start this morning as the usual rather austere dignity of the United States District Court in the Federal Building was unexpectedly relieved by an informal and impromptu auction.

Judge Elisha H. Brewster, garbed in his customary black robes, was hearing protests to a sale of a seized boat, the Clarence B. Mitchell. The ship was sold for $1125.

Counsel for former owners protested that liens were outstanding for more than that amount. Judge Brewster called the new owners and the old to hear both sides.

The new owners announced they would raise their bid to $1550.

"Do I hear $1600?" asked the Judge, peering at counsel for the former owners.

Counsel nodded his head in approved auction fashion. The Judge glanced at the new owners. They shook their heads.

Down went the judicial gavel. "Sold" said the Judge.

***Storm*—Lightships Still Out of Position**

Clear but colder weather followed today in the wake of yesterday's storm. Atlantic steamers were warned that the Pollock Rip lightship off Nantucket and the lightship at the entrance to Portland, Maine, harbor, were still out of position. They dragged their anchors during the wind intensity yesterday and still were awaiting calmer seas before resuming assigned locations, but were expected to be in service again by tonight.

The Cunard liner Scythia, which delayed landing for nearly 24 hours because of the storm, docked last night and sailed again this morning at 4:30 to complete her voyage to New York.

The United States Hydrographic Office in Boston today received radio reports of buoys off position and sent lightship tenders to re-establish order.

***Maclub*—Legal Practice Issue Before Full Bench**

Refusal to find, as a matter of fact, that the methods of business followed by the Maclub of America Inc., the Masonic group who furnish members a preferred list of lawyers, amounted to illegal practice, was contained in a report to the full bench of the Suffolk Superior Court today by Judge Henry T. Lummus.

Usually, when a judge reports a case to the full bench, he makes no findings, but leaves the matter squarely up to the body as a whole. In this case, however, Judge Lummus did make the foregoing remarks.

Facts disclosed that during 1934 and 1935 the Maclub paid only $40 in fees to lawyers. Attorney Dever has brought a petition before the Supreme Judicial Court asking that the Maclub be restrained from publishing its list of preferred attorneys who are members of the club. The Maclub management does not include any members of the legal profession, however.

***North End*—Declared Oldest Slum Area in U. S.**

Branding Boston's North End as the section of America containing the "oldest, the most congested and the foulest tenements," A. R. Clas, national PWA housing director, last night said that only Tunis and Cairo are more crowded.

He quoted figures to show that in one tenement 50 were obliged to use one lavatory, and that as many as 50 children lived in one four-story house. Conditions are so crowded that the sun cannot penetrate to many homes.

Speaking before a Washington audience Mr. Clas charged that the immigrant population, which to a large extent comprises the North End, is at the mercy of landlords, whose only thought is to squeeze as much money as possible from their tenants. He stated that as soon as the immigrants learned our language and ways that they moved away, but their places were quickly taken by newcomers.

A reply was immediately forthcoming from Mrs. Hannah Connors, head of the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association, who alleged that it was part of a plan to take the proposed slum clearance project from South Boston and substitute one in the North End for it.

(Boston's slum problem page 8).

***Citizenship*—Sought By McKenzie-Kennedy**

Chessborough James Henry McKenzie-Kennedy, whose claims to aeronautical fame are almost as extensive as his list of names, applied to Boston's immigration office today for first citizenship papers "because of a pretty girl in New York."

Mr. McKenzie-Kennedy, who claims to have been one of the first five men "in the world's history" to have flown in an airplane, figured prominently last year in a congressional investigation into government airplane costs. At that time it was intimated that he was trying to drum up airplane trade for John Bull by showing the inadequacy of the United States' aerial defense.

Claims were also made that he was the inventor of the "tail-gun" bomber for which the British Government paid £31,000 and the organizer of the Russian air forces before the World War.

What his future plans are, Mr. McKenzie-Kennedy did not indicate and he refused to disclose the name of his bride-to-be.

***Baker*—Undisturbed By Action of G. O. P. Club**

Judge J. Arthur Baker, sitting comfortably in his $12,000 seat on the Massachusetts Superior Court bench, a gift from Governor Curley, remained undisturbed today following the action of the Republican Club of Massachusetts calling upon him to sever his connections with the party.

Club members, gathering at the Hotel Statler last night, censored Judge Baker and Edmond Cote, former Republican members of the Governor's Council, for allowing Governor Curley to obtain control of the Council. Mr. Cote was read out of the club.

But Judge Baker, as well as several other Republicans, today were wondering just what the club's action against him meant. If the action were taken by the Republican State Committee, the Judge admitted he might be concerned. But the club is not the committee and there has been some talk that the State committee does not look with favor upon the club.

Judge Baker previously had stated openly that he is a Republican and has every intention of remaining a Republican.

[A fuller account of the Republican meeting page 8]

***Lighthouses*—They'll Be Remembered Christmas**

On Christmas Day in New England for a number of years many a lighthouse keeper or his wife and children has scanned the skies eagerly and listened intently for the drone of an airplane engine. And they have never been disappointed, for at the time which they knew from former experience, a plane would appear on the horizon, swoop low, a package would be dropped, hands waved and once again they would be cheered by the reminder that someone had thought of them.

This year the guardians of New England's stern and rockbound coast may watch again and not be disappointed, for today Capt. "Bill" Wincipaw announced that he will make his annual Christmas flight. He will fly his big 7-passenger plane which will be loaded down with holiday bundles. It's the same plane that he flies for the New England company whose officials he pilots all over the country on their various executive errands. He became interested in his Christmas flights while at Rockland, Me., when he used to make flights on errands of mercy to islands off the coast of Maine.

Captain Wincipaw made his first flight in 1911 with Glenn Curtiss and has a son who is Massachusetts' youngest licensed pilot. He lives in Winthrop. He recently celebrated 1,800,000 miles of air travel and is adding to this record at the rate of 1000 hours a year.

State and Municipalities Ready for Check Swapping Involving $37,479,966, Total

Tomorrow is check-swapping day between Massachusetts and its 355 cities and towns. Unlike the days before the depression, when the State had to hand out more money to the municipalities than it received from them, this year 111 towns owe Massachusetts more than the State owes them.

The cities and towns must pay a total of $21,032,154 to the State tomorrow. The debt includes the $10,000,000 state tax settled upon municipalities, metropolitan district charges totaling $9,236,639, the Boston Elevated Railway deficit of $1,483,277 and various other expenses.

Pays $16,4474,842

Massachusetts tomorrow will pay the cities and towns $16,447,842. Included in this debt is $$8,008,841, the remainder of the $13,000,000 income tax which is distributed to the cities and towns. Approximately $5,000,000 in income taxes was paid out last April.

The drop in income tax receipts from the peak level of $29,000,000 in pre-depression days to the present $13,000,000 level explains why so many towns owe Massachusetts more money than the State owes them.

Also included in the money distributed by the State tomorrow are $7,340,090 in corporation taxes, $350,000 in betting receipts, $167,169 in public welfare disbursements, $390,496 in state aid, and various other credits.

Boston is the State's largest debtor. When the checks are swapped, Massachusetts will hand over one for $3,835,653. Boston in return will write out a check for $8,668,895. In other words Boston owes the State $5,652,774. The city, however, is $420,000 better off than last year when it owed a net debt of $5,135,724.

A. Harris Paton, second deputy treasurer, pointed out that Boston's bill is the largest because it must pay 40 per cent of the Metropolitan District charges and must pay its share of the Boston Elevated deficit assessed on cities and towns served by the state railway. Several other expenses are also settled upon Boston, helping to pile up its debt to the State. Yet when the income tax receipts were more normal, even Boston received more money from the State than it was forced to pay.

Somerville Pays

Somerville is sailing in the same ship as Boston, having to pay the State approximately $500,000 more than the city received.

Springfield, on the other hand, profits by $325,000 in the exchange of checks. Worcester, the second largest city in the State, also has a net gain of $322,000. New Bedford is also a rejoicing city, for it will receive $245,000 above its bill to the State. Lawrence representatives will walk away with $209,000 more than they bring to the State House, while Lowell will carry away a net profit of $136,000.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Dr. Knock"

WHILE Eva Le Gallienne was busy farther uptown last night, members of the former Apprentice Group which Miss Le Gallienne established in the old Civic Repertory days on Fourteenth Street entered the second week of their three-weeks engagement at the Peabody Playhouse by presenting Jules Romains's "Dr. Knock." The apprentices in question now call themselves The Associated Actors Theater.

"Dr. Knock" consists of a series of episodes dealing with the exploits of a medical quack who purchases a practically non-existent practice in a small provincial town and does a land office business. His methods, if not completely scrupulous, are at least wonderfully effective—so effective in fact that as the curtain falls on the final act when the quack's predecessor returns to collect payment, the explosive Knock performs his usual "diagnosis" and orders that worthy to bed.

This sort of satirical farce, though it loses somewhat in translation, can, with deft handling, furnish a highly amusing evening. Last night it was produced in a stylized, expressionistic manner which frequently verged on revue-skit burlesque. That this led to a weakening of the humorous effect was not so much because of the style itself but because most of the cast were not prepared to handle it.

That the production achieved moments of humor was due largely to the carefully studied portrayal of the title character by Norman Lloyd, who exploited the possibilities of intonation, gesture and "business" to a remarkable degree. Others deserving of mention are Robert de San Marzano, whose Dr. Parpalaid resembled in speech at least the gulls of Frank Morgan; Richard Mackay as the Town Crier, Frank Crenshaw as Mr. Mousquet and Natasha Lewis as Madame Remy.

The production was directed by May Sarton and settings were designed by Martin Fallon.

Boston Stage Notes

The Continental Varieties, with some new songs by Lucienne Boyer, opens tonight, at the Shubert, an engagement which will extend through the week.

Continuing plays include George White's "Scandals," in its final week at the Boston Opera House; "Three Men on a Horse," in its third week at the Plymouth, and "Katydid, So What?" in its third week at the Copley.

Clare Tree Major's company will present "Heidi" at Jordan Hall Saturday morning and afternoon, in its series of plays for children.

Alla Nazimova continues the Ibsen invasion at the Colonial next week with "Ghosts."

Maxwell Anderson's "Gods of the Lightning," final offering of the Associated Actors, will be presented at the Peabody Playhouse next week.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Boston ERA Civic	**Boston Civic Or-**	"Flash Gordon" . . .	Sporting Matinee. .
5:15	Chorus recital.	**chestra concert** . .	Carl Moore's Or. . .	Sporting Matinee. .
5:30	Singing Lady.	Holiday program. . .	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee. .
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Clara, Lu and Em.	"Dick Tracy," sk. .	Sporting Matinee. .
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler. . . .	News Service	"Buck Rogers" . . . .
6:15	Speaker; music	News; music.	Sport Comment. . . .	School Com. talk.
6:30	News; features.	Musical programs . .	Nature League. . . .	Dramatic sketches
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	News Parade.	"Musicalities"	News Service . . . . .
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch. . .	"Amos 'n' Andy" . .	"Myrt and Marge"	"Organ Tones" . . . .
7:15	**20th Century Ideas**. . .	"Popeye" sketch. . .	Sketches; music. . .	J. Farrell; orch. . .
7:30	"Lum and Abner". . . .	Popular vocal.	Kate Smith; orch. .	Phil Scott and his
7:45	Mario Cozzi, songs. . . .	Strange Facts.	Boake Carter, news	orchestra . . . .
8:00	Crime Clues; network	Reisman's Orch.;	**"Lavender and Old**	Golf lesson. . . . .
8:15	dramatic sketch.	comedy; soloists. .	**Lace": soloists**. . . .	Gabriel Heatter. . . .
8:30	"Welcome Valley":	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett;	Rhythm Fantasy:
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch. . .	his orchestra	Voorhees's Orch. .	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie and Lads;	N.T.G. and his	Casa Loma Orch.;	"Witches Tale":
9:15	Frank Parter, tenor.	Girls: variety.	Walter O'Keefe. . .	dramatic sketch. .
9:30	**Helen Hayes in "The**	**"Jumbo": variety**	Fred Waring and	Stevens's Orch. . . . .
9:45	**New Penny"; orch. . . .**	**from Hippodrome.**	his Pennsylvani-	News Service. . . . . .
10:00	Wendell Hall, songs. .	**Sigmund Romberg;**	ans; soloists and	String Sinfonia: . . .
10:15	NBC vocalists.	**soloists; orchestra**	chorus	"World Parade" . . .
10:30	WBZA Players, from	Banshee Club din-	Dramatized news. .	Phil Scott's Orch. .
10:45	Springfield	ner to G. McManus	Spotlight Revue. . .	"Poet's Gold" . . . . .
11:00	Reports; news; Hugh	Forecasts; news. . .	News Service	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Sports; music	McCoy's Orchestra.	his orchestra . . . . .
11:30	Reggie Childs and his	Joe Reichman and	Cy Delman and hsi	Louis Armstrong &
11:45	orchestra	his orchestra.	Kentuckians	his orchestra. . . . .

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Network Key Stations in Parenthesis)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ), Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: geography—"Paris."
2:30 WEEI (WEAF), Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor, from Vienna by short-wave relay.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC (WABC), Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ), Spotlight Revue; soloists; concert orchestra.
5:00 WAAB (WABC), Talk, Crown Prince Asfao Woosen of Ethiopia, son of Emperor Haile Selassie.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Jane Williams; Phil Duey; male trio; Lucas's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family": dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WMCA), "Five Star Final": news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), "Music for Today": Morton Gould, pianist; soloist; quartet.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Nino Martini, tenor; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors": drama and music.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight": Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), "Sinfonietta": orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing": dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Conrad Thibault; Frank Crumit; soloists; players; chorus; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 W1XK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 W1XAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

***Moriarity*—Curley to Name Him State Labor Head**

Governor Curley today announced he will submit the name of James T. Moriarity to the Executive Council for approval as Commissioner of the State Department of Labor and Industries tomorrow.

The Governor said he had talked with Mr. Moriarity and had been informed the $7500 a year position would be accepted. The State Federation of Labor had previously urged Mr. Moriarity's appointment.

If approved, Mr. Moriarity will fill the vacancy left with the recent passing of DeWitt Clinton DeWolff.

Sings Tonight

Lucienne Boyer, Star of the Continental Varieties, at the Shubert

***Green*—Prospective Job Is Still a Secret**

Mystery continued to surround the political future of Thomas H. Green, former city councillor from Charlestown, today. Governor Curley admitted that he probably would submit Mr. Green's name to the Executive Council for some position tomorrow, but declined to reveal just which one.

State House rumor, however, placed Mr. Green as head of the civil service, replacing the present commissioner, James M. Hurley, whose term expires Dec. 1.

Mr. Green did not run for reelection to the city council this month because he was said to have a more lucrative position in the offing.

***Motor Plates*—They're Ready to Be Issued**

Massachusetts 1936 automobile license plates arrived at the State House today. They have a maroon background with white numerals, and are the same size as this year's. The plates were made in state prisons.

Numbers ranging fgrom 55,001 to 725,000 will be issued in Boston. Only those having low numbers this year, or having made special arrangements with authorities for them, will be issued numbers in Boston lower than 55,000.

***Fee of $28,000*—Bank liquidator Bill Approved**

The Supreme Judicial Court today approved the fee of $28,250 for Essex S. Abbott, liquidating agent for the closed Exchange Trust Company. Mr. Abbott, who served in this capacity from June, 1932, to July, 1935, also receives $7500 for his legal services. Dr. Abbott has already been paid $12,000.

***Kidnaping*—Kenney Charges Nearing Jury**

The case of Thomas J. Kenney, Somerville storekeeper accused of kidnaping seven-year-old William Peters, was expected to go to the jury this afternoon as Kenney took the stand in his own defense.

Kenney is alleged to have picked up the Peters child who was on an errand for his mother and said to him, "Your daddy sent me to drive you home."

He then took the child to the cellar of his store, but the youngster's cries aroused Miss Sylvia Mello, who lives over Kenney's shop, and the mother of the child, Mrs. Claire Peters.

This is the second case to be tried under Massachusetts' new kidnap law, which provides a maximum penalty of life imprisonment for this crime.

Bates Lauds Probation Plan In Talk at Crime Conference

Scientific criminology which reverses the ancient adage from "let the punishment fit the crime" to "let the treatment fit the criminal," is seriously retarded in many parts of the United States by public opposition that borders on ridicule, Sanford Bates, director of Federal Prisons, told the annual Massachusetts Crime Conference today.

Reduction in the nation's enormous crime bill and the unloading of our "now overjammed prisons" of their 220,000 population, the federal expert declared, depends not only upon the withdrawal of public opposition but upon swinging the public into line with national plans to rehabilitate rather than simply to punish the criminal.

Where the public has understood the program of rehabilitation instituted by Mr. Bates, he has met with the greatest public enthusiasm "of my 18 years in prison work."

Nation as Whole

Mr. Bates assured the large gathering of Massachusetts crime experts at the Boston Chamber of Commerce that he was speaking of the nation as a whole and not to Massachusetts specifically. Massachusetts, he believed, has a "sound and progressive system for controlling delinquency, having adopted many of the ideas that Federal authorities are promulgating to reduce the nation's prison population."

While the most obvious thing to do, he said, is to build more prisons," the more intelligent procedure is to make the present prisons unnecessary." He added, "No nation on the globe crowds its inmates into prisons with the same reckless abandon as we do."

"Our prisons," Mr. Bates continued, "have been successful in ridding the public of certain dangerous characters. The prison still stands as the last word in punishment and the threat of going there has deterred some of our potential criminals."

Not Honestly Said

"But after a trial of 100 years, it cannot honestly be said that the prisons, with the exception perhaps of some of the women's reformatories and schools for juveniles, have really succeeded as agencies of reform. It is hard to fit a man for return to normal life by subjecting him to the abnoram restraints of the traditional prison.

"And in too many quarters, the attempts to introduce normal, constructive features into our prisons are met with ridicule or abuse from the public."

The vital weapon recommended by Mr. Bates for an attack upon the nation's crime problem, was a sound probationary system such as he believed Massachusetts already had. Next in his line of recommendations was to incarcerate prisoners on the basis of their inherent danger to the community rather than in pursuance of the retributive ideal of vengeance.

Financial Dividends

"Probation," he said, "not only returns financial dividends in restitution made and families supported but it likewise is an investment in humanity. This does not mean leniency. We are prepared to demonstrate that reformatory treatment in the long run is protective."

Frequent references were made by other speakers at the conference to the great Massachusetts experiment in criminal rehabilitation—the Norfolk Prison Colony, visited by experts in criminology all over the world. Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, declared that the Norfolk experiment proved that Massachusetts was no longer interested just in keeping a man confined to fan his resentment.

"Our effort from now on," the Commissioner stated, "is to make it possible to return the criminal to a normal, self-supporting existence."

The Massachusetts Crime Conference, most important of the annual airings of prison problems and their solutions, will continue this afternoon and evening. Tonight, Gov. James M. Curley will deliver an address on criminal policies in the Commonwealth. The Chief Executive fits into the crime picture in the important avenues of pardon and paroles.

Plan Board Survey Supports North End Slum Disclosures

Yesterday's statement by A. R. Clas, national PWA housing director, that Boston's North End is, with the possible exception of sections of Cairo and Tunis, the most crowded slum area in the world adds much interest to the recent survey of Boston living conditions issued by the City Planning Board.

Devoting a special section of its report to the North End, which it calls "always a most fertile field for the student of social welfare," the Planning Board's inventory bears out to the fullest degree the charges of Mr. Clas.

Lowest Rent Area

In comparison with most other sections of the city the North End is many years behind in modern conveniences and sanitation. Figures compiled by the Planning Board show that not only is the section the oldest in the city, but it is also, with the exception of Charlestown, the poorest, if its rents may be taken as a basis for reckoning.

The average monthly rental paid by residents of the North End is $20.50, while that of the city as a whole is $31.24. An interesting comparison is furnished by the Back Bay, Boston's most exclusive district, where the average rent a month is $53.93. In 30 per cent of the rental units of the North End a monthly rent of $14.99 or less is paid.

Lags in Conveniences

The comparison between this district and the rest of the city continues to be as striking in the category of sanitary conveniences. In the North End 86.45 per cent of the buildings used as dwellings have no tubs or showers. The average for the city as a whole is 16.67 per cent and for the Back Bay it is only .00035 per cent.

The Planning Board condemned 11.72 per cent of the buildings in the North End as unfit for habitation, while over 71 per cent were in need of repairs. A total of 83 per cent of the buildings were deficient in one way or another.

Crowded Conditions

Visitors are invariably struck by the crowded quarters of North End. In one section of the district there is an average of 840 persons per acre or one person for every 52 square feet (an area roughly 5 by 10 feet). The average for the city is one person for every 1670 square feet.

The low of rents are paralleled by the absence of luxuries. Although containing more than one out of every 40 persons in the city, it has only one out of every 430 automobiles. Despite the heavy traffic in the district, there are only two garages.

Reopening of Amoskeag Mills Under New Plan Awaits Action

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 19 (AP)—A proposal which may pave the way for an early reopening of the Amoskeag Mills, largest cotton textile unit of its kind in the country, today awaited the approval of the mill management.

Details of the proposal, which was approved by the Manchester Textile Council at a special meeting last night, were withheld pending the decision of mill officials.

A committee was instructed by the textile council to lay the proposed working agreement before Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, as soon as possible.

The mills, which once employed 12,000 workers, closed last summer. An investigation was made by a special textile committee appointed by Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

Recently the investigating committee reported possible liquidation of the mills "no idle threat" and recommended that bondholders make whatever sacrifices possible to insure a reopening of the plant.

Abolition of the New Hampshire stock-in-trade taxes was advocated as an aid to the industry. The committee also suggested that labor provide responsible leaders with properly delegated powers to avoid future labor difficulties.

Bangor Hydroelectric Plant Must Cut Capital $2,491,023

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Public Utilities Commission today ordered the Bangor Hydroelectric Company to cut its fixed capital by $2,491,023.42 and to revise its rates within six months to remove "discriminatory charges" of $29,000.

Of the fixed capital ordered eliminated, $2,000,000 comprised "questionable items." The balance, the commission said, represented property abandoned or dismantled and could be eliminated by charges to accounts "which may at the discretion of the company be finally disposed of through amortization over a reasonable period of time."

On the basis of the company's 1933 business, the commission found discriminatory charges of $190,000, but subsequent reductions reduced them to $29,000, the decision said. The commission said its engineers report for 1933, showed:

"'Small users' paid $249,215 of the revenue over costs of service to them; the industrial customers $188,978 less than cost; the street railway department, $57,091 less than cost; other public utilities, $3136 less than cost."

The commission termed a "fundamental principle" of any rate structure that "each class of service shall bear its fair share of the burden. . . ."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Somewhat overcast and slightly warmer tonight and Wednesday, probably with rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday, colder Wednesday night, moderate northwesterly winds, shifting to southeasterly.

Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy and warmer tonight and Wednesday with rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday.

Vermont—Cloudy and warmer tonight followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts—Cloudy and warmer tonight followed by rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; warmer in the east portion Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Diminishing northerly winds becoming southerly and increasing late tonight and Wednesday and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; rain Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	38	Minneapolis	34	38
Bermuda	68	74	New Orleans	56	62
Chicago	42	44	New York	34	44
Denver	24	52	Norfolk	46	58
Helena	32	38	Philadelphia	38	48
Jacksonville	48	70	St. Louis	46	46
Kansas City	42	52	San Francisco	50	60
Los Angeles	50	62	Washington	36	52
Miami	74	76			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 19.
B—Maximum, Nov. 18.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:10 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Wednesday, 6:42 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:40 p.m.

Former Mistress of Seas to Ride Waves for Final Voyage—In Tow

BATH, Maine, Nov. 19 (AP)—The iron bark, Coriolanus, proud mistress of the seven seas for more than half a century, is being prepared for her last voyage.

No precious cargo will fill her holds this trip out. No billowing sails will speed her on her way. No far-off port will be her destination.

She will be bound—at a tow rope's end—for a ship breaker's yard at Fall River, Mass.

Her graceful lines once won the gold medal of the Honorable Shipwrights' Guild of London for the Dumbarton, Scot., shipwrights who fashioned her in 1876. In her youth she once equaled the clipper ship time of 69 days for the London-Calcutta run. The flags of six nations have fluttered at her masthead.

She was a full-rigged ship when she flew the British Jack. She acquired the more economical bark rig in 1904 after her registry was changed to Norwegian.

Later, she sailed beneath the flags of Germany, Portugal, Panama and the United States.

Several years ago, she was brought to Bath to be refitted for service between New Bedford, Mass., and the Cape Verde Islands. The scheme never materialized, and she has been tied up here ever since.

She has but a few days now to bask in the reflected glory of the past. Then, for the last time, she will feel the surge of the open ocean —at the end of a tow line.

Old-Time Autoist Recalls Days When There Were No 'Flats Fixed' Signs

In those days, when 200 miles a day was a notable jump, punctures were frequent and it was get out the jack, a new tube or a patch and then pump, pump, pump till 65 or 75 pounds of air was in the tire.

"With this machine," concluded the smiling salesman at the Boston Auto Show, "you can easily drive 500 miles in a day. There's just nothing to it."

It rather gave the Old Timer pause. He remembered back 25 years ago when 200 miles a day was considered well out of the ordinary, and just about the turn of the century nobody thought of trying to see how far he could drive in a day.

Some people had machines in 1901 and 1902, but they were simply buggies with engines added, and probably weren't much fun except on city streets. But starting in 1905 the horseless carriages became automobiles and took on improvements which placed them more in the realm of things pleasurable.

About that year they blossomed forth with tops, windshields, multi-cylinder motors, and more rugged construction. Trips off city streets were thus made possible.

Cars Got Tests on Tours

Several newspapers, notably Frank Munsey's publications and the Kansas City Star, sponsored tours in which a number of machines made long cross-country trips. During these peregrinations careful check was kept on performance and prizes were awarded those with good showings.

These tours usually turned out to be stimulating adventures, with many amusing experiences. One account of a preliminary trip in 1903 from Kansas City to St. Louis was jubilant because the entrants made 105 miles in one day and recounted:

"Trouble with tires beset us with annoying frequency. Before passing the Jackson County boundary the machine driven by Mr. Moriarty had a flat tire on the rear wheel. A new inner tube was placed in the casing. Again a tire went flat on the other rear wheel when the machine was entering Lee's Summit.

No "Flats Fixed" Signs

"There surrounded by a curious crowd, the repair kit was again called into action. These two stops resulted in a delay of one hour and 40 minutes. The big touring car had three flat tires before noon. All the reserve tires were used. It was necessary to telegraph St. Louis for more tires. At Holden, the machine was surrounded by such a large crowd of curious people that it was almost impossible to refill the gasoline tanks. They felt the tires or grasped the horns, peered into the cars and asked countless questions."

Roads, horses, and public opinion, not to mention mechanical shortcomings, were counted among the obstacles to the automobile's popularity in those early days. The first decade of the automobile saw the line clearly drawn between car owners and horse owners. Here is a car owner's letter to the editor:

Plaint of the Ruralites

"It is frequently remarked by the farmers and the rural representatives in the Legislature that automobiles destroy the roads. Could the spirit of prejudice be removed and a disposition of fairness be allowed to germinate, it would reveal the automobile as a road preserver.

"The idea that a four-inch inflated rubber tire could damage a good road is imagination. Any fast moving vehicle will stir up dust for the wind to blow away. But the conveyance that does the damage and destroys the road is the one that makes the dust by loosening and grinding up the roadbed.

"Have you ever observed the gullies in all country roads? That is where the horse travels and the continual pecking loosens and throws out the earth until a gully is formed."

Sunday in the Country

Farmers, on the other hand, seem to have had a legitimate complaint too, for another account of an auto trip in 1905 reveals:

"It was Sunday and many were on their way to church. Many of the farmers were forced to stop and unhitch their teams and lead them by the automobiles because the animals were frightened by the roaring, sputtering monsters."

Everywhere the automobiles went they frightened horses, and attracted large crowds of the curious. There was dust and mud and jolting bumps, but through it all ran the high spirit of adventure. When they had a flat tire the women prepared a little lunch while the men got out the jack, a fresh inner tube, and tire pump. Even the flats were a lark.

Women Know the Secret

And women not only prepared the lunches, many of them even drove the cumbersome, unwieldy vehicles. Of the women one reporter wrote:

"They give not the slightest indication of being tired and while the men of the tour in some cases were hardly recognizable for the dust covering their faces the women appeared as neat and tidy as if they had just come from their homes ready for a trip down town.

"'How do they do it?' some man asked, 'Oh,' answered one of the women, 'It's simply the question of a bit of chamois and a little rice powder.'"

Cross country touring was a great sport about 1908. Here is the fast time schedule of a party of tourists in the fall of that year.

Left New York City at 10:10 the morning of Sept. 16 and arrived in Philadelphia, 98 miles distant, at 5 p. m. Left Philadelphia a day later on the 18th at 9 a. m. and drove the 120 miles to Gettysburg by 5:10 p. m. They left Gettysburg before 8 the next morning and made Stoyestown, 113 miles away, at 5:10 p. m. The party left Stoyestown at 8 a. m. Sept. 20 and arrived at Washington, D. C., at 5 p. m., 104 miles. It took four days of hard driving to make the 475 miles.

Apparently the western tours were more exciting than the eastern. The trips were longer, the towns fewer, the roads worse. Probably the high light of all old-time automobile adventures was the Kansas City Star Trophies Tour of 1910.

Averaged 200 Miles a Day

By that year automobiles could make venturesome journeys with some degree of success. The tour that year was from Kansas City, Mo., to Colorado Springs, Colo., and return. The large party was forced to average 200 miles a day in order to complete the trip in eight days.

As an indication of what motorists had to expect here is a list of some of the more common penalties for mechanical failures during the event: Broken spring clips or parts, 16 points; loose or damaged fenders, 14 points; broken steering rods, 35 points; engine running imperfectly, 20 points; damaged wheels, 17 points; for each minute or fraction thereof that motor is stopped during run, 10 points.

No Perfect Scores

Not a car finished with a perfect score, although one machine, the Great Western, got almost on the home stretch without mishap. Before reaching home, however, it struck a mudhole and broke a spring.

Before the tour began a pathfinding car was sent out, which covered a considerably greater distance, following the Santa Fe trail through Kansas, Colorado, and New Mexico, and returning north to Denver. Besides half a dozen tires, the machine carried chains for four wheels, shovels, ropes, and block and tackle. In the Star for June 12, 1910, was a dispatch from La Junta, Colo.:

"The Stevens Duryea pathfinder for the Star Trophies Tour reached La Junta at 6 o'clock this afternoon, having covered the irregular 221.9 miles from Dodge City since 9:30 o'clock in the morning.

Racing a Train

"The time is remarkable, being an average of 26 miles an hour over a route that includes an irrigation ditch to almost every mile, with an occasional buffalo wallow denting an otherwise superb prairie boulevard. The time average is inclusive of a number of stops for pictures, mileage computations by W. G. Whitcomb, pathfinder, and a delay caused by a procession at Lamar, Colo.

"After racing a Santa Fe passenger train for a couple of miles near Las Animas, M. C. Nolan, driver of the car, released the wheel to Whitcomb. Nolan sat in the tonneau then to test the jolting qualities of the irrigation ditches taken at an 80-mile-an-hour clip. He had a scare when Whitcomb missed one of the bridges and jumped the two feet that was the width of the sluice.

Would Have His Joke

"A few miles further, when Whitcomb had sent the speedometer up to 55, Nolan discharged a revolver over the back of the car, crying 'Stop quick, blowout.' Imagining a bursted tire had thrown the car off the road, Whitcomb drove through a barbed wire fence. So the two are laughing at each other tonight."

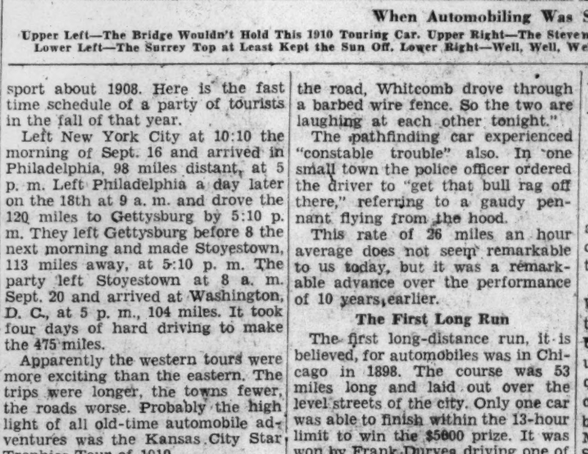
The pathfinding car experienced "constable trouble" also. In one small town the police officer ordered the driver to "get that bull rag off there," referring to a gaudy pennant flying from the hood.

This rate of 26 miles an hour average does not seem remarkable to us today, but it was a remarkable advance over the performance of 10 years earlier.

The First Long Run

The first long-distance run, it is believed, for automobiles was in Chicago in 1898. The course was 53 miles long and laid out over the level streets of the city. Only one car was able to finish within the 13-hour limit to win the $5000 prize. It was won by Frank Duryea driving one of his own automobiles. Probably many in Chicago today make the same 53-mile run in less than one hour.

While automobiles were much more expensive for the first few years than now, by 1908 the bulk were priced well below $3000, with several selling for less than $850. On a big six-cylinder car the gasoline consumption was about as it is now, somewhere around 16 miles to a gallon. The old cars used much more oil, about half a gallon for every 100 miles, but oil was cheaper. One owner of a large car figured that gasoline and oil cost him about $1 for every 100 miles. Tires were the expensive item.



When Automobiling Was Something to Talk About

Upper Left—The Bridge Wouldn't Hold This 1910 Touring Car. Upper Right—The Stevens Duryea Pathfinder in the Kansas City Star Tour Finds a Soft Spot in Which to Rest. Lower Left—The Surrey Top at Least Kept the Sun Off. Lower Right—Well, Well, Well, and There Were No Service Stations to Send Out a Wrecking Car in Those Days

First Community Credit Union Observes 25 Years of Service

Credit unions are often considered a relatively new idea, yet a Boston credit union today celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Lodged in modest quarters in the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the Industrial Credit Union is the oldest community credit union in the United States. Its first quarter century of service will be celebrated officially tonight at a banquet, at which Governor Curley, Mayor Mansfield, a member of the State Board of Banking Incorporation, and delegates from the Credit Union Leagues of Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey are scheduled to speak.

Unusual Form

The Industrial Credit Union is an unusual form of credit union in that its charter stipulates that any person "living or working in Boston" is entitled to apply for credit. Older and more specialized credit unions exist in Massachusetts but none with so wide a charter as Industrial's.

Formation of this credit union goes back to 1910 when the Women's Educational and Industrial Union petitioned for a charter to incorporate a credit union. The charter was granted by Massachusetts which had just passed the first credit union law in the United States. On Nov. 23, 1910, the Industrial Credit Union began with 12 members and a capital of $43.25. From these modest beginnings it has spread to a membership of 1222 and assets of more than $82,000.

Small Loan Problem

For 12 years previous to the organization of the Industrial Credit Union, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union had carried on an intermittent warfare with small loan companies in an attempt to regulate them. In 1908 the women's union, through its law and thrift department, studied the records of many thousands of loans and from it formulated the financial policies which were adopted into its own credit union.

From those early days when Massachusetts had but two and three unions the movement has spread in the State to over 300 unions operated in communities, business houses, factories, railroads, municipal services, government departments and other industrial activities. Today its affairs are managed by the Credit Union League of Massachusetts at 5 Park Square, Boston. A number of states have credit union leagues, a national association has been formed and the Federal Government has organized a new group of credit unions under the farm credit act.

Employees' Banks

Credit unions, which are sometimes called "employees' banks," are founded upon the premise that within each group lies all the resources for credit if it is but organized. As a co-operative savings and loan society, therefore, each union encourages thrift by creating a credit source with semi-compulsory features.

Thus, at the Industrial Credit Union part of the assets are set aside for members to borrow from to meet their current financial demands. For this service a small rate of interest is charged which maintains the union's clerical staff and helps to pay the interest on members' thrift accounts. Since interest charged on loans is not predicated on a profit basis it is scaled much lower than small loan companies.

As an example of the service Industrial has performed, Miss Margaret B. Martell, assistant treasurer of the Industrial Credit Union, cited a case of a man holding a responsible position in Boston who came to Industrial. His wife was confined in a state sanitarium and he had spent all his savings. His children were boarding with his sister. He owed $700 in other loans, three doctors' bills and friends' loans. A bank or small loan company could not have helped him. He secured proper indorsement and his application for $700 was approved by Industrial. A portion of his wages was paid into Industrial weekly and at the end of two years he was free from debt and re-established.

A Typical Case

Another case, Miss Martell cited, was of a father who came to her for assistance in paying his son's tuition in college. The union advanced him the necessary amount, but through unemployment, the father found it impossible to make the regular payments. His payments were readjusted by the union, who took more stock in his honesty than his lack of work. Last June the son was graduated from college, with honors and received his degree. His father eventually secured employment and the loan was paid back in full.

These cases are typical and Miss Martell is able to bring out many more from her files to show the service the union is rendering in the community.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Whispering Campaign

Senator Henry Parkman has started Massachusetts Republicans whispering among themselves. Last night he did not announce his gubernatorial candidacy at the Republican Club meeting, but he did go on the line for unpledged and uninstructed delegates to the preprimary convention.

The Saltonstall forces, therefore, are probably not too well pleased. The Speaker's friends are angling for control of the convention in order to clinch the title of "convention favorite" for their man. The only way to control the convention is to obtain preconvention promises from the delegates.

Such a setup would prevent Senator Parkman from jumping into the fight as a dark horse and seizing convention favor. So some Republicans, sure that Mr. Parkman will enter the gubernatorial campaign, especially if Governor Curley seeks re-election, see method in the Parkman outburst.

If the convention is not in the so-called "bag" beforehand, Senator Parkman possibly could grab the honors at the last minute. There is no doubt that the Senator is extremely popular among some Republicans. His anti-Curley broadsides have won many admirers.

But if the Republicans are to nominate a man who cannot be characterized by Governor Curley "as one of the royal purple," as Councilor Winfield A. Schuster urged, they cannot pick Senator Parkman. He is a member of the same blueblooded crew with which Representative Saltonstall pulls an oar.

* * *

Name Calling Contest

At the meeting last night Senator Parkman, however, was the most popular speaker. Preceding his bitter attack on Governor Curley's administration, he bowled over the audience with a humorous recount of the names Richard D. Grant, the Governor's chief secretary, has called him over the radio.

The list brought forth the only hearty laughs of the night. The names were:

"Highpockets Henry Parkman."

"World's champion scissors thrower."

"Bald-headed Moses from the caviar belt."

"Bedraggled specimen."

"Blueblooded icicle."

"Great torchbearer of civic purity."

"Calamity howling Senator from the Back Bay."

"Long-legged Senator from the caviar belt."

"Great crusader of righteousness who stands 6 feet five from the soles of his No. 12 galoshes to the top of his simonized dome."

"Big Back Bay bully."

"Big hatch and plot man."

"Decadent son of the landed gentry."

"Heavyweight champion of cream puff alley."

The list, given out without a smile except for an opening grin and delivered in cryptic style, provided the evening's most enjoyable entertainment.

* * *

Haigis Among the Absent

The boosters of John W. Haigis, Greenfield's "hope" for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, took no joy in the meeting. They had plenty of cause for gloom. Their candidate failed to appear, pleading an unbreakable business engagement.

Some politicians believe that Mr. Haigis lost a chance to make a real impression in the eastern section. As they point out, the Greenfield candidate has the west fairly well sewed up. But he needs plenty of support in the east to capture Republican favor. Last night was his chance to make his initial bid and he failed.

Edgar M. Mills

Maine Assured $8,455,795 In U. S. Work Relief Funds As Direct Aid Grants Near End

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)— Maine may count a total of $8,455,795 granted through the major federal work relief channels to provide jobs for her unemployed.

The Emergency Relief Administration announced last week that federal relief grants had been suspended for Maine, throwing the burden of employing the employables on relief rolls on the works progress program. Gov. Louis J. Brann, after a plea for extension of relief payments, announced the ERA in Maine would operate until Dec. 1.

Work for 9000 Idle

Up to yesterday, Comptroller General McCarl had approved expenditures of $1,912,162 on the Maine works progress program. The Governor said he expected that program would care for 9000 workers by Dec. 1.

Federal expenditures approved by the President, part of which have yet to be acted on by McCarl, amount to $1,981,545, while the total value of approved projects is $105,708,018.

Funds from the $4,880,000,000 work-relief fund also are being allotted through three other channels, although the preparation of specifications and the letting of contracts may delay the expenditure.

Appropriations for Quoddy

Through the War Department, the PWA has allotted $5,000,000 for preliminary work on the Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project. The original $10,000,000 allocation was reduced when engineers reported they could not expend that sum by July 1.

The Public Works Administration has allotted $957,927 to finance 17 projects in Maine. The total construction cost of the projects is $1,398,687.

Public Roads Program

The bureau of public roads had approved a $587,706 program for highway and grade separation construction. The total allotted for Maine from the $200,000,000 highway program was $1,676,799, of which there remains $1,091,093 still to be allotted.

Federal relief grants for Maine since the FERA was organized in May, 1933, totaled $13,460,542. The highest paid in any one month was $1,054,533 in December, 1934.

Temple Located on Gozo

A prehistoric temple "Gigantia" is located on Gozo, an island of the Maltese group in the Mediterranean.

A quiet restful place for you and your family to have

Thanksgiving Dinner

Served from 1 to 5 P. M.

$1.50

Reservations now being taken.

The English Tea Room

31 Newbury Street, Boston

CIRcle 6880

BLUE LABEL TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

EVERY DROP IS FULL OF ZEST

Worcester Salt

THE CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHEFS

DHOYER, Chef S. S. STATENDAM, flagship Holland-America Lines

First National Stores Inc.

Here are the FOODS You'll need for the coming Holiday at GREATER SAVINGS than ever!

A few minutes' study of this extraordinary list of values will prove to you that First National Stores is offering housewives real savings. Plan for the holidaly meal by shopping at your First National Stores.

SUGAR	CONFECTIONER'S OR BROWN	3 I LB CTNS	20c
CHEESE	MILD WHOLE MILK VARIETY	LB	21c
EGGS	HENFIELD BRAND ALL GUARANTEED	DOZ	27c
FLOUR	PASTRY 24½ lb Bag 79c	FINAST BREAD 24½ lb Bag	89c
Pure Lard		1 LB CARTON	15c
Ocean Spray	Cranberry Sauce	2 TALL TINS	27c
Heinz Soups	HOME STYLE POPULAR KINDS	2 PINT TINS	25c
Swansdown	Cake Flour	44 oz PKG	25c
Snowdrift	THE PERFECT SHORTENING	1 LB PKG	17c
Fruit Cocktail	EVEREADY DICED FRUITS	2 TALL TINS	27c

★ Don't Miss These Values ★

Raisins	Seeded or Seedless 3 15 oz Pkgs 20c	Flako Pie Crust	2 Pkgs 25c	Molasses Chips	Chocolate Covered 14 oz Box 27c
Currants	Fancy Plump 2 11 oz Pkgs 25c	Uneeda Biscuits	4 Pkgs 17c	Ginger Ale	12 12 oz Bots 75c
Dromedary Dates	2 Pkgs 25c	Common Crackers	1 Lb Pkg 21c		Millbrook Dry—Contents Only
Diamond Walnuts	Lb 23c	Friend's Mince Meat	Tin 25c	Ginger Ale	3 28 oz Bots 25c
Baker's Vanilla	2 oz Bot 25c	Richmond Beans	1 Lb Tin 5c		Millbrook Dry—Contents Only
None Such	MINCE MEAT 2 Pkgs 23c		Plain or with Tomato Sauce	Bisquick	2½ Lb Pkg 33c
Finast Tomato Juice	24 oz Tin 10c	Date & Nut Bread	Jean's Special Lf Bot 13c		1 Shirley Temple Mug with each purchase
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1 Package Mueller's Thin-Spaghetti
2 Tablespoons butter
2 Green peppers, chopped
2 Onions, chopped
¼ Teaspoon pepper
3 Cups tomatoes
1 Teaspoon salt
1 Teaspoon sugar
1½ Cups chopped celery
½ Pound round steak, ground

Parboil the thin-spaghetti for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Melt the butter in a frying pan, add the green peppers, onions and celery and cook slowly for 10 minutes, stirring constantly. Add the tomatoes, salt, sugar and pepper and continue cooking until the mixture thickens. Then add the well-drained thin-spaghetti and cook slowly for ½ hour. Fry the round steak in small cakes. Just before serving, crumble over the top of the mixture. Serve piping hot. Mushrooms may be substituted for the steak. Macaroni may be used instead of the thin-spaghetti if desired.

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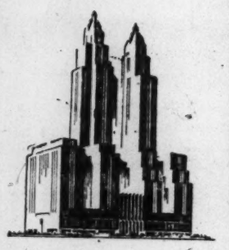
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Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

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Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Shirley Temple's Income Mounts to $5000 a Week

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 19 (AP)—Shirley Temple is now getting a salary studio officials said was commensurate with her drawing power at the movie ticket windows. Shirley's studio increased her salary from $1200 a week to $2500 a week. With royalties from commercial products bearing her name coming in at the rate of $2500 a week, the seven-year-old tot is earning as much as, or more than, most of the top notch adult stars of the screen.

Several other baby stars are doing very nicely, from both artistic and financial standpoints. Freddie Bartholomew, 10-year-old English boy who received only $150 a week for his first picture, "David Copperfield," jumped to $250 a week, and now, with "Little Lord Fauntleroy" coming up, he will receive $1000 a week.

Knox Offers Bonus Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Col. Frank Knox, a possibility for the Republican presidential nomination, favors immediate payment of the veterans' bonus "on the basis of its being paid from the work relief fund and not with new taxes." "There is $3,940,000,000 not expended from the $4,800,000,000 work-relief fund and $2,000,000,000 or more in the Government's various lending agencies," he said in an interview here. "It would be more useful and intelligent to pay the obligation due the veterans than to waste this money on preposterous, silly boondoggling."

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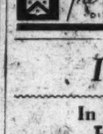
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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

How The Monitor Covered The News Last Week

Last week mankind accelerated the quest for freedom, made notable advances.

In the stratosphere man pushed back space limitations. He saw the Philippines mark a milestone in the furtherance of political freedom. He saw the United States and Canada sign treaties liberating trade from unprofitable restrictions. He progressed in his emergence from fear that war is inevitable.

This loosening of fetters in the world was the big news last week. The Christian Science Monitor pointed ways, encouraged, reported. Its vast news department gathered the threads of news and Monitor editors loomed them into the lucid pattern found daily in Monitor pages.

•

In the crisp dawn of Monday two United States Army captains, Orvil A. Anderson and Albert W. Stevens, sat within the nine-foot dow-metal gondola of the world's largest balloon and signaled their South Dakota ground crew to loose them into the stratosphere. . . . Monday afternoon the natural science correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor reported the balloon had swept upward to 74,000 feet—2000 feet higher than mankind had ever gone before.

Charting of conditions for high speed air travel, study of what makes weather, what makes radio short waves act as they do—these were some of the aspects of physical life about which the strato-fliers sought information. There was another imagination-stirring question for which answer was sought. Do plant spores come from other planets?

Preparations for the flight, it was disclosed, began two years ago; so did Monitor plans to cover the story. Even as the balloon floated aloft there were explanations, charts, questions and answers all prepared so that as the eight-hour and 13 minute flight ended the Monitor unrolled from its own giant presses a complete story of the adventure.

•

On Monday more than a score of nations celebrated the 17th Armistice Day. In Washington the Monitor Bureau reported that President Roosevelt chose Armistice Day to publicly announce completion of the new trade pact with Canada. "It will eliminate unreasonable restrictions," he said.

It was one clear gleam of hope brightening the grim gloom of this Armistice Day, commented the Monitor's leading editorial. "At last the two nations having perhaps the best opportunities for friendship of all the nations in the world are coming to their senses. They will cease the tariff war that has helped to destroy a mutually beneficial trade, a trade worth $1,400,000,000 in 1929 and now reduced to $500,000,000. . . ."

In the same editorial the Monitor again emphasized one root disturbance behind current war news and current reports of increased armaments:

"The general trade war in which the nations of the world are destroying one another's prosperity and economic security goes on. . . . The commercial conflict which largely lies at the bottom of open hostilities in Ethiopia and of hurried arming in Europe, Asia and America has not ceased. . . . The refusal to take the goods such countries as Italy, Germany and Japan wish to exchange for raw materials is still causing them to look to other means of acquiring these things they consider essential. . . . Those instruments of war, quotas, tariffs, embargoes, and depreciated currencies, are still working their destruction."

On Armistice Day, President Roosevelt pointed to the United States and Canada as object lessons for the world.

•

Tuesday morning Italy sought to break the unity of the 50 nations joined in sanctions against her. She appealed to each separately, threatened reprisals. If the League members would buy nothing from Italy, Italy would buy nothing from the world.

As the day for exertion of sanctions neared (Nov. 18), the Monitor's news office in Rome

Why Read the Monitor?--

wirelessed that Italian resolve to push ahe with carnage and destruction in Ethiopia had solidified. Observers hoped it was but the darkness which precedes the dawn.

•

Wednesday morning the Monitor's Geneva news office cabled that the League of Nations considered Italy's appeal to individual members as being useless. The staff correspondent noted the League had not collectively designated Italy an aggressor until each member had so voted. This indicated a sound basis for unified action.

Wednesday afternoon the Monitor's London Bureau wirelessed news that Britain would urge a joint League reply to Italy's notes. There was assent to this plan from Geneva. Thus had mankind's first collective effort to halt the warmaker withstood first efforts to find breaks in its oneness.

•

Thursday morning the Monitor reported the triumph of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and his National Government in Great Britain's election. Political parties competed largely on the basis of which one could give most assurances of peace. Re-election of Mr. Baldwin was thus taken as graphic indication that a preponderance of British voters approved his strong League policy. This was, reported the Monitor's Geneva office, encouraging to the League Secretariat. It cemented resolve to push ahead with the sanctions.

Thursday afternoon the spotlight of world attention turned from Europe and Washington to the Philippine Islands. On the day of his inauguration as first President of the Philippine Commonwealth, Manuel Quezon, in an exclusive article written for The Christian Science Monitor, explained to Monitor readers: "With the establishment of the Commonwealth we, the Pilipino people, will completely govern ourselves in virtually every branch of our national life, and when the 10-year transition period of the Commonwealth is over we will become a totally sovereign nation with the name, The Republic of the Philippines."

The Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau was in Manila to cover the inauguration and noted the joy of the people as President Quezon entered Malacanang Palace to establish "the first unchallenged native government in the islands since Magellan landed at Cebu more than four centuries ago."

•

Friday morning Secretary of State Hull confirmed reports published two weeeks previously in the Monitor that American trade with Italy in raw materials of war was increasing at an alarming rate. The Monitor articles, based on the paper s own independent survey of trade, were thus verified by official figures compiled for the State Department.

"The American people are entitled to know," declared Secretary Hull, "that there are certain commodities, such as oil, copper, trucks, tractors, scrap iron and scrap steel, which are essential war materials, although not actually arms, ammunition or implements of war, and that according to recent government trade reports a considerably increased amount of these are being exported for war purposes."

It was upon its findings in trade figures that the Monitor based its plea of two weeks ago for immediate special convening of Congress to include these sinews of war in embargo lists.

•

On the eve of the momentous full imposition of League sanctions, Secretary Hull's statement was welcomed in Geneva and principal sanctionist capitals, Monitor correspondents reported on Saturday, because it indicated American officials would strive to prevent failure of the sanctions' effect; but, as the Monitor's leading editorial on Saturday pointed out:—

"Until Congress amends the embargo legislation so as to prohibit all trade and all loans to the belligerents, the neutral convictions of the American people will continue to be at the mercy of a group of war-profiting exporters."

•

Thus the Monitor completed another week of reporting, commenting, leading, warning. History marched into its columns to emerge in the sharp focus and true perspective characteristic of the Monitor's contribution to modern journalism.

**Fifth in a series of advertisements describing the Monitor's exclusive services to its readers.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, U. S. A.

k Week—And the Family Gives Itself a Quiz

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

nswer These?

—And Education for Junior

the questions for Book Week from Sharon, Mass., s page last year, that we are printing this year's ques- ic schools of Sharon, you recall, give out to the children k Week questions. Entire families take part in the fun, olic library becomes one of the most popular places in town. Page, superintendent of schools, has provided us with this questions, and has asked us not to divulge the answers until day, Nov. 26. You will probably want to save your copy of the stions to see if you may give yourself a passing grade.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sharon, Mass.

EACH year the public schools of Sharon, Mass., celebrate Book Week with a "Find Out Contest," where the finding out is concerned with books. Here are this year's questions. Every book referred to is worth reading, so incidentally the contest becomes a kind of helpful guide to books and reading.

Among the "rules" given out with the questions is the following: You may use any means you can think of in finding the answers. Teachers are asked not to tell the answer, but they may tell where to find them, and the suggestion is made to parents, too, that it makes a better game if they help but do not tell.

Off to a Running Start

1. "There is no frigate like a book." Who wrote it, and what is a "frigate"?
2. "Ring O' Roses" is what?
3. What is the latest "Twin" book?
4. What is the best book you know of about ships?
5. "An Indian Boyhood" is an excellent true story written by a Sioux Indian. Who is he?
6. "Up From Slavery" is the life of ———?
7. What distinguished English novelist has just been made Governor General of Canada?
8. "I must go down to the seas again ——" Who wrote it?
9. Who wrote "The Congo"?
10. Who wrote "The Highwayman"?
11. Book, and author, that tells of events leading up to "Treasure Island"?
12. And, just published, book and author telling what happened *after* "Treasure Island"?
13. What is the name of Phil Stong's Moose?
14. The name of the newest "Johnny Crow" book?
15. Some think that "Kipps" is the best story ever written by ———?
16. The scene of "Looking Backward" is dated in the year ——?
17. A recent visitor to the "Court of King Arthur" was ———?
18. Did they "understand" Betsy?
19. "Master Skylark" is a good story. Who wrote it?
20. So is the "Prince and the Pauper." Who wrote it?
21. Name two other fine books by the author of "Otto of the Silver Hand."
22. So is "Mary Poppins." Who wrote it?

Have You Read It?

23. What is the latest Junior Literary Guild book for older boys?
24. Becky Sharp is the leading character in ——?
25. What excellent book for boys has recently been filmed in Gloucester, Mass.?
26. What kind of pie did Walter de la Mare use as a title for a book of poems?
27. A famous football player on a famous team has the same name as the "bard of Avon." Who is he?
28. What is the "Reader's Guide"?
29. Who is the "Reader's Guide"?
30. Our most famous aviator's wife has recently written a "best seller." What is it?
31. A schoolmaster who lived 300 years ago wrote the first picture book. Name of author and book?
32. According to Mr. O'Brien's latest accounting what magazine has 100 per cent of its stories credited as distinguished stories?
33. Why can you buy "Tom Sawyer" for 50 cents and even less while its companion book "Huckleberry Finn" still sells at its former price?
34. What are the three fiction "best sellers" listed in "Books" of Nov. 17?
35. What are the three nonfiction "best sellers" in the same issue?
36. What is that excellent magazine published in Boston wholly devoted to good books for boys and girls?
37. What happened to the millions of cats?
38. What is the latest book "for Sam"?
39. The son of a famous writer of detective stories is in the publishing business. What is the name of his firm?
40. What did Epaminondas do to those pies?
41. Name two other good stories by the author of "The Gifts of the Magi."
42. A digit, spelled the same, but differently divided, becomes the name of a Newbery medal winner. What is his complete name?
43. The names of two widely known magazines remind us of our stomachs. What are they?
44. Another reminds us of what we often waste. What is it?
45. "This Week" is a magazine given free with what newspaper?

And speaking of bargains, here are some more:

46. One of the best literary magazines in the United States is "Books" —— given away with what Sunday paper?
47. What excellent magazine, regularly $4 per year, offers a six months' subscription for $1?
48. Who publishes "Tom Sawyer" at 10 cents?

The Pooh Books Too

49. What publisher has just reduced the price of "When We Were Very Young" to $1?
50. Who publishes that excellent edition of the "Story of Mankind," once $5, now at $1?
51. A fine edition of "Just So Stories" is published now at $1 by whom?
52. Here is the biggest bargain of all—"Fifty Famous Songs"—on sale at Kresge's in Boston and other cities for 10 cents, published by whom?
53. What is the excellent book published at $10 which a well-known Book Club offers to give away?
54. What happened to Solomon Grundy on Wednesday?
55. In what country is the village of Liver and Onions situated?
56. And in what entirely different kind of book are to be found the City of Sleep, the Thirty Mile Ride and Lily Lock?
57. Who was killed by an arrow of mistletoe?
58. Who wrote "A thing of beauty is a joy forever"?
59. Who wrote "They also serve who only stand and wait"?
60. Who wrote "Build thee more stately mansions, O, my soul"?
61. Write the complete title of that excellent new red-covered junior dictionary.
62. The author and title of the latest Newbery medal book?
63. What was the name of Rip Van Winkle's dog?
64. What was the name of Mr. Mukerji's pigeon?
65. A distinguished modern writer could write equally well in three languages. Who was he and what language did he decide to use for his books?
66. One of the very best book shops in or about Boston is in Wellesley. Look it up sometime, but first what is its name? *(You who live away from Boston might answer 66 and 67 by adapting them to your nearest city.—Editor.)*
67. And another excellent one is situated at 270 Boylston Street. If you don't already know it, pay it a visit. Its name is—?
68. A famous old circus clown is proprietor of one of the biggest book shops in New York. Who is he and what is the street address of his shop?

Finally some numerical titles.

In each case give complete title and tell the author.

69. Two Y. B. T. M.
70. Three M. M.
71. Four C.
72. Five C. A. I.
73. Six T. S.
74. Seven P. I. A. P.
75. Eight C.

Well, how did you come out? The answers will be published on this page Tuesday, Nov. 26.

H. Armstrong Roberts; Wide World

Evidently the Stories Are Good

Children can be taught to love books and to look to them as treasures of interesting stories and ideas. The little fellow below has early been taught to treat books carefully, and has perhaps had the chance to practice turning the pages while Mummy is there to watch and approve. When as old as the little girls at upper left, the child values the privilege of choosing books for himself, guided and encouraged by a wise grown-up. A book chosen by oneself is likely to be read. The child who has books around him at home, and who is helped to enjoy good stories and poetry from babyhood, usually does better in school, and also has resources for quiet times, and outlets for imagination and experiences that are good for him. And if you belong to a family that enjoys books together, as above, it is something to recall with gratitude all your life.

New Fine Arts College

With All-Around Art Training at College Level

By Dorothy Grafly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

THE thorough type of professional training accorded students in architecture or law by American universities is being extended to those who choose art as a career through the facilities of the newly established Stella Elkins Tyler Fine Arts College of Temple University, Philadelphia.

This college, first of its kind in the country, and among the few such institutions anywhere in the world, is under the direction of Boris Blai, the sculptor, who has fathered its educational program.

Students of art must have credits sufficient to enter the university, and will, at the end of a grilling five-year course, receive the A. B. degree. Graduate students who have art proficiency, and who can show that proficiency in work actually accomplished, will also be enrolled for courses. At present there are some 200 students in the art college.

Specialization Postponed

The average student who enters an American art academy decides at the start to study painting, or design, or sculpture. At the new institution such specialization will be impossible, except in the last two years of training. Each applicant for the degree must learn the fundamentals of painting, sculpture, the graphic arts, wood and stone carving, ceramics, music and dancing.

The type of instruction given in each field may be judged from the sculpture curriculum which includes modeling, wood and stone carving, and a practical knowledge of shop work that carries the student from the technical process of pointing-up (or enlarging) his small clay model, through plaster casting to a working acquaintance with the bronze foundry.

There will be no drones among these young art aspirants. They are required, according to Director Blai, to put in 16 hours a week in the arts, with two or three additional hours studio practice, and to give nine hours to academic subjects such as English, the sciences, mathematics, history and psychology.

For three years the student will gain basic knowledge of his tools and methods. During the last two years he will be permitted to give the lion's share of his time to his chosen subject, whether it be sculpture, painting, or any of the other arts with which he has become familiar.

Emphasis On All the Arts

Director Blai's emphasis upon all the arts is the result of his own experience. Arriving penniless in America 18 years ago, he financed himself from city to city through his practical knowledge of different arts and crafts. "Had I been only a painter or a sculptor," he said yesterday in his studio at the school, "I should have starved."

While the students are learning their respective professions, the instructors are experimenting. Each teacher has a studio in the school building where he may work out his own ideas, and where students may watch the development of mature work in its various stages.

Another interesting innovation in school construction may be found in doors at the ends of the third floor corridor through which the instructor may look down upon classrooms without the knowledge of students.

Physically the building is divided into three main sections. The ground floor is devoted to shops and laboratories, music and the dance; the second floor houses sculpture and painting classrooms; while the third is given over to studios for the instructors. The graphic arts and ceramics have the greater part of their facilities in the first floor shops.

The art faculty of the college is composed of practical workers who have won distinction in their various fields. Boris Blai and his assistant, John K. B. De Groot, teach sculpture; Earl Horter, etching; Franklin Watkins, painting; Furman Finck, the graphic arts; Charles Weidman, the dance, and Leo Ornstein, music.

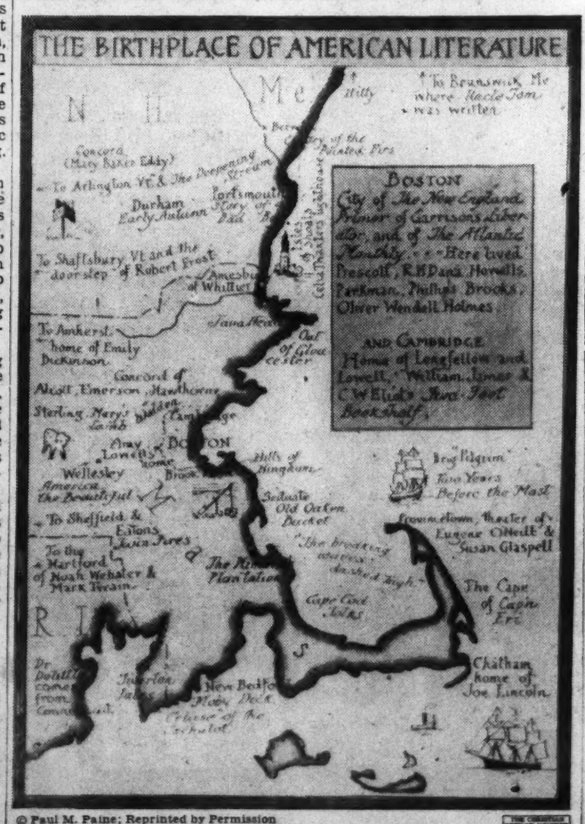
The college building was once the manor house of its donor, Mrs. Stella Elkins Tyler, herself a sculptress and pupil of Boris Blai.

Mr. Blai is internationally known for his work with children, and especially for his remarkable results with pupils at the Oak Lane Country Day School. It was through his connection with that institution that he became associated with Temple University in 1931 when it absorbed the elementary school. He was born in Koovno, Russia, in 1883. He says, however, that his career began when a teacher presented him with a penknife. Although his father, an architect and builder, objected to the boy's art education, Boris earned his own money at the age of thirteen by accepting a commission to carve an heroic statue of the Christ for a cathedral. On the proceeds of this venture he went to art academy, and thence to Paris, entering the studio of the renowned Rodin.

Supplementary Practical Work

Supplementing instruction with practical work, the young artist learned wood and stone carving, painting, iron work, bronze casting and many other forms of art that stood him in good stead when he landed in America, with little more than a beret and a smock as material assets.

What he learned in the hard school of experience he is now transmitting to his students. "They will work hard," he says, as he surveys his new domain, "and then they cannot fail. When they leave this institution they will be qualified for positions either as teachers, as assistants to artists, or as practicing artists in their own right."



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One of the Insets of "The Booklovers' Map of America," Published by R. K. Bowker Co., 62 West Forty-fifth Street, New York

Latin Club Project

A Piece of Civic Work That Used the Language

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Peru, Neb.

THE Latin Club was having difficulty in planning its year's program. The September meeting, a picnic lunch in Jefferson Park, was now in session.

Between bites, the president said to Miss Hall, their sponsor, "I feel we should decide upon one major project and center upon it each month's activities."

"Something that would show the other students and the public the value of Latin," the club secretary said.

"And something that would take us out-of-doors," Bob Jones, a member, added.

The Idea Hit Them

The students laughed at the impossibility of this and then fell silent. After several moments the president pointed to an evergreen near by. "What sort of tree is that, Miss Hill?"

"An arbor vitae," she answered, translating—"tree of life."

"In other parks, trees and flowers are labeled," the secretary murmured.

The members of the club started. The idea had struck them.

"Why, *we* could mark the trees in our park here," Bob Jones almost shouted.

"And later the shrubs and plants," another member added. "I always did want to know the why of clematis *paniculata*."

Plans were soon made. Nursery catalogues which gave the botanical names were ransacked. Small durable markers were a necessity. After hearing an explanation of the desirability of labeling trees and shrubs, the city park board agreed to provide a generous supply of tags.

Opportunity For Correlation

The Latin Club, armed with botanies, shrubbery catalogues, and plant acquisition lists of the park board, began the work of marking. Latin students who were also botany students found an opportunity for correlation in the work of identification.

In October late flowering plants were tagged, the English as well as the Latin name (with translation if it increased interest in the plant) being written plainly on the marker.

In November the tall, deciduous shade trees of the park were identified and marked. In December, the Pinus *nigra*, the Pinus *resinosa*, the Pinus *canadensis*, *glauca*, *alba*, and other evergreens.

In January and February came the labeling of the wild plum and other treelike shrubs. In March, the lower shrubs. And with what delight did the students distinguish Forsythia *spectabilis* from Forsythia *suspensa* and Tamarix *hispada* from the *caspian!*

In April the iris *longipetala*, *tripelata*, *reticulata*, and similar plants were marked. And in May, flowering annuals and perennials such as Alyssum *argentium*, Phlox *subulata*, and Coxcomb *plumosa*.

J. C. B.

We Are Full of Questions

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

WE ARE "going brief" this week with our meeting, in order to make room for special material relating to Book Week. You will enjoy trying the "Book Examination" and you had a lot of extra space last week, so I am sure you will not mind.

In a letter to me from a girl in England, enclosing another letter for the Round Table (which we shall publish soon), are two paragraphs which I think would interest all of you—Chairman.

* * *

"Graduate of Young Folks' Mail Bag"

Sussex, Eng.

Dear Chairman:

In the latest edition of the Round Table which has come to hand, I was interested in your remarks regarding what to do with letters from the "Over Thirties." May I make a suggestion? I agree with you, that an Over Thirty should be invited to our conference every week; but I suggest that we should be able to put questions to him.

Ever since the series "Putting Questions to Youth," I have wanted to suggest that Youth be allowed to put questions forward. There are so many things we want to know, and I think it would help us and other readers too, if an Over Thirty would try and answer them for us. It does not mean we shall always agree with our elders but we do respect the wisdom which their larger experience has given them.

I, by the way, am an "under thirty," and regard myself as a graduate from the Mail Bag column of the Young Folks' Page. I shall always be deeply grateful for that experience for it gave me friendships which brought so much happiness into my life.

(Miss) W. K. M.

* * *

The other Round Tabler who talks to us today comes from the American South. Welcome, Miss C.—Chairman.

* * *

Scrapbook Library

North Carolina

Dear Chairman and Youth of the Round Table:

I have found the different discussions in the Youth Round Table very interesting, and I feel, as many others, that it will help and promote universal friendship. It is in every way as fine as the Mail Bag.

Having enjoyed the Monitor for a number of years, I would like to take this opportunity to thank a dear friend of mine for asking the publishers to send me the Monitor, as often as possible and especially during the present series of "The Bible: Beacon Light of the World," by Dr. Albert F. Gilmore, and also to thank the publishers for sending it to me during this period and the two months before. I'm hoping I'll be able to get the Bible in Outline series.

Hobbies are my favorite way to spend leisure time, although I don't call them all hobbies but adventures. I have many Monitor scrapbooks, among them the Bible series by Mr. Gilmore; Facts About the Bible; Moments Musical by Sonya Mitchell; all the Indian articles and pictures; poems and articles from the Home Forum Page; also picture scrapbooks, the pictures and articles of the Royal Family of England; King George and Queen Mary; an aviation scrapbook and one of pictures from all foreign countries.

Also I have gained many beautiful friendships through the Monitor Mail Bag, among them one in Germany and one in Japan.

Hobbies can be made into useful ways in knowledge, pleasure and in general usefulness. Stamp collecting isn't the only one and some can be turned into cash. Writing, music and friendships also make interesting hobbies. Through friends I have made I have learned the history and customs of states and foreign countries. But best of all, friendships bring all nations of people into one big happy family. I would like other correspondents. I'm still in my late teens.

In closing, may I say I hope the Youth Round Table continues and is open to others, even if they are 30, for they are still youth in one sense. I think all will agree it is one way of helping all who write.

I hope this letter isn't too long and best wishes to the Monitor and the Round Table.

(Miss) L. M. C.

TRACKS *in the* **SNOW**

Can you read the tale they tell ?

What do you know of the trail of the woodsfolk in the snow? The tracks of birds and small mammals in the snow tell a vivid story. A clue to this fascinating drama is given in an article by Sybil L. Daniels in the December issue of

Nature Magazine

Have you ever seen the wind make a "snow roller"? Do you know one Christmas tree from another and whence it comes? These are some of the other timely and interesting questions answered in authentic articles in the December issue. John Lindsey Blackford contributes a delightful story of the problems of birds in winter. . . . Charles Fitzhugh Talman, nationally known writer on weather subjects, describes an interesting phenomenon of the winter wind in a playful mood. You'll enjoy every page of the December issue of Nature. Take advantage of the special offer below in time to receive the December issue.

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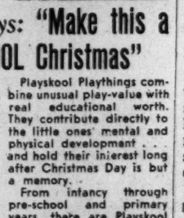

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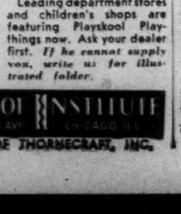

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

A Bunch of Keys

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

FRANK HOWES'S "A Key to the Art of Music" (London: Blackie. 5s.) is really a bunch of keys, for his five chapters are cut, so to speak, to unlock the gates of the Philosophy, Technique, Literature, History and Criticism of Music. Mr. Howes is one of the most able of our younger critics and for this reason, apart from other considerations, one approaches his book with a certain curiosity. Some of us—and at times we whisper it in corners—are almost too familiar with the opinions and outlook of the Boys of the Old Brigade securely entrenched in the Hindenberg Line of the big London dailies and weeklies.

But the reader will find nothing in Mr. Howes's opinions that would poise the blue pencil of the most cautious editor who "when in doubt strikes it out." The author says of composers that nowadays "our young men are born old," and perhaps he might have included critics. The passages, often admirable, on Beethoven, illumine his musical aesthetic more vividly than does the rather discursive philosophy propounded in the opening chapter. "One may not," he writes, "like or enjoy his music (Beethoven's) as much as Bach's or Wagner's, but one recognizes not only its greater historical importance but its greater span and significance."

⁂

Mr. Howes pays his readers the compliment—rarely offered by the older generation—of assuming that they have some percipience of the relation of music to the other arts, to religion, society and history. But he could have gone more deeply into the fundamentals on which all the arts are based. He might then have avoided a certain confusion between the now familiar aesthetic hypothesis of significant form, which he regards with suspicion, and the less easily grasped theories of abstract art. In painting, significant form and abstraction, in the strict sense of that abused word, are not the same thing. The illustrations of the book "Art", in which Clive Bell formulated the theory of significant form, do not, for example, include a single purely abstract painting or piece of sculpture.

Again, Hr. Howes has overlooked color, yet form and color, whether seen or heard, cannot be separated. The painter knows that there can be no formless relation of color. The essential aesthetic significance of every picture—or piece of music—lies fundamentally in the relations of its form and color, but significant form may be present in the most realistic picture or the most philosophical music. Mr. Howes seems to regard significant form as mere formalism—its negation. In spite of Mr. Constant Lambert's assurance that the only classical music that is "abstract", is bad classical music, composers have yet to offer us any real parallel to abstract painting and the "constructions" of abstract sculpture. Bad classical and "academic" art is simply that in which form has lost all significance—if it ever had any.

⁂

Many other aspects of the author's musical philosophy are equally debatable but so wide a field is covered that any full discussion would demand columns. One finished this chapter with the feeling that Beethoven, giant as he is, makes a slippery idol on which to hang festoons of aesthetic theory. The art of either Bach or Mozart offers material far less infiltrated with nonmusical associations. And many readers will be astonished when, later in the book, Mr. Howes states: "You will not find any music critic saying that Meyerbeer was a greater man than Mozart, that Stainer's 'Crucifixion' is a better work than Bach's 'St. Matthew Passion,' that Beethoven is outmoded and an exploded force." In certain quarters criticism of Beethoven was voiced at least 25 years ago.

The chapter on Technique includes an exposition of an interesting theory of the evolution of scales, or evolving tonality, invented by the American musicologist, Joseph Yasser. It is claimed that "we are more likely to achieve fruitful results on evolutionary lines than if with crude logic we chop the semitone in half, or with irrational anarchy adopt the negative principle of atonality, which must lead to chaos." Following the line by which the modern chromatic scale evolved from primitive pentatonism, we are led naturally to a scale with the formula 12+7—seven intermediate tones between the twelve chromatic semitones—and its tuning, we are promised, might even include a new form of equal temperament which would divide the octave into 19 equal fractional tones. Here is more wealth for the poor modern composer who, already embarrassed by the richness of his resources, will find the bread and water and chilly austerities of neoclassicism more attractive than ever. Whether the listener would find music based on Yasser's scale, in spite of its logic, any easier to understand than that of the Schönbergians, or of the quartertone school, remains to be seen.

⁂

Mr. Howes follows the bad example of many writers in that he tells us something about the Greek scale but nothing about Greek rhythm. Yet to the Greeks "rhythmos" was all-important, for on it depended the strength and form of the "melos." In certain directions they developed rhythm further than we have done. Aristoxenus, a pupil of, Xenophilus, a Pythagorean, formulated a valuable theory of rhythm as long ago as 335 to 322 B. C. The technicalities of Greek rhythm were being explored during the lifetime of Richard Wagner and we know how interested he was in the research. It is strange that the "melos," about which so little is known, is generally mentioned by writers without any reference to the rhythmos, which has now been largely reconstructed and which has many features of great interest to the modern musician and theorist. Perhaps the reason is, as Abby Williams has pointed out, that the rhythmical side of music has no direct historical connection with that of ancient Greece, while melody has been under Hellenic influence in respect of the church modes and our minor scale. The subject was worth at least a paragraph from so keen a theorist as Mr. Howes.

The chapters on the literature and the history of music are admirable. A vast panorama is unrolled before the reader and although one may not always see it eye to eye with the author, one cannot but praise the ease and skill with which he has disposed his mass of material. And in the confined space of less than 100 smallish pages, in which many writers would not have room to turn round, he has managed somehow or other to give his history its background. The section on the seventeenth century is particularly good.

Those who share the author's musical outlook may not feel, as the more progressive will, the technical and aesthetic inadequacy of his treatment of the music of the twentieth century. Following the example of the old-fashioned music critic who, after hearing a modern work, went home and struck the chord of C major several times on the piano, one was tempted after reading Mr. Howes on the twentieth century to pull down Cobbett's Cyclopedic Survey of Chamber Music and read once more Edwin Evans's brilliant essay on Atonality and Polytonality. After all, to face the future musically by walking backwards is not the only method of progression.

But those who seek a key to a fascinating art will find in Mr. Howes a trusty and skilful locksmith. They will like his writing and the stimulating breadth of his outlook. Even if he makes them feel too much at home in the nineteenth century they need not lock themselves in.

Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago

"Docks," Lithograph by Charles Locke, Awarded Anonymous Prize of $50 in the Fifth International Exhibition of Lithography and Wood Engraving at the Chicago Art Institute

New Orchestras in New York

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

A NEW organization and one that is almost new have recently been conspicuous in the local concert field. They are respectively the Philharmonic-Symphony Chamber Orchestra, directed by Hans Lange, one of the conductors of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, and the New York Women's Symphony Orchestra, which Miss Antonia Brico directs.

The Chamber Orchestra made its debut at the Town Hall on the evening of Nov. 11 in a concert that few who heard it are likely to forget. This entertainment was the first in a series of five illustrating the development of orchestral music in its smaller aspect from the sixteenth century to our own day. The composers chosen covered the years from 1563 to 1788, being marshaled in the following order, not wholly chronological: John Dowland, Handel, Lully, Purcell, Giuseppe Sammartini, and Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach. And these composers yielded a program of neglected compositions that proved to be a veritable wonder and delight.

Especially outstanding were four fantasias for strings by Purcell. These engrossingly beautiful compositions showed Purcell not only as wearing right royally the mantle of the sixteenth century polyphonists, but as foreshadowing in mood and manner the homophonists of the nineteenth century and even forestalling in a measure the dissonanters of the twentieth! The fantasias made a deep impression on one of the most musical audiences gathered here in recent years, and the last of the group, in which a single tone, held by the violas, persists throughout, had to be repeated.

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Another composition of exceptional interest, prophetic, in its turn, now of Chopin (in the Allegro), now of Beethoven (in the Adagio), was a symphony for string orchestra and harpsichord by C. P. E. Bach. But, then, every item on the program was eminently worth hearing, and the performance in general, by picked players from the Philharmonic-Symphony Society, led with knowledge and enthusiasm by Mr. Lange, was highly commendable.

The soloists were fortunate, too—Ralph Kirkpatrick, one of the best of living harpsichordists, who not only handled the solo part in Sammartini's fine concerto for harpsichord and strings, but also shared elsewhere in the ensemble, and Bruno Labate, whose skill as oboist stood out in a melodious concerto for oboe and strings by the 18-year-old Handel.

The concert of the Women's Symphony the following evening was important chiefly because the members of this orchestra of over 100 are all women. Miss Brico has even succeeded in recruiting from the distaff side a full complement of players for the wind choirs and the percussion. The program, however, possessed little attraction in itself.

It strayed no further from the beaten track than Glinka's "Kamarinskaja" fantasia, listing for the other numbers Gluck's "Iphigenia in Aulis" overture, the First Symphony of Sibelius, the Letter Scene from Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin" and Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" Overture.

The soloist for this conventional array was Mme. Grete Stückgold, the soprano, who sang her Russian piece in English that was both clear and correct. Unfortunately her voice was no match for her diction.

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Last February the Women's Symphony made a modest beginning with an invitation concert in the Town Hall, followed by two public concerts in the same auditorium. It then counted a membership of less than 70. Now, having grown to standard symphonic size, it has removed to Carnegie Hall, where it must endure comparison with the country's foremost orchestras of men. Naturally the new organization has a long way to travel on the road toward perfection, but the discipline of continued playing together is bound to prove an accelerator.

To date, the strings are the most praiseworthy section of the orchestra, though they are still opaque and lusterless. The wood-wind surpass the brasses, and the tympanist seems only too determined to make a great noise. These women musicians also have more to do than merely to improve their playing.

The Philharmonic-Symphony Society paid its annual respects to Bruckner at its Carnegie Hall concerts of the fourteenth and fifteenth. In a city which is still lukewarm toward the vast symphonic labors of the eccentric Austrian the best selection for proselytizing purposes is doubtless the Eighth Symphony, with its contrasting movements of earthy, peasant Scherzo and soaring skyey Adagio, and this symphony was Mr. Klemperer's choice for the first half of a program that for second half had Beethoven's Seventh.

Both works by Mr. Klemperer led with the lavish care of an unmistakable affection, and there can be no doubt about his ranking among the foremost interpreters of Bruckner. The Adagio as he evoked it had the empyreal quality of a great annunciation. Altogether this was his most successful concert of the autumn.

Print Show in Chicago

By Charles Fabens Kelley

Chicago

THE Fifth International Exhibition of Lithography and Wood Engraving opened at the Art Institute Nov. 1 and will remain until Jan. 6. Seventeen countries besides the United States are represented, the largest number of foreign exhibitors being from Great Britain.

One is struck at once by the competence of the artists, and by the unusually large number of color prints. These range in size from a tiny "Village Street," by Franz Köberl, of Austria, only about two by three inches, but luscious in color, to a huge two-color print by the Mexican, Charlot, not nearly so distinguished in spite of its size. Poland always seems to produce fine prints, and Wanda Telakewska continues her admirable record by sending three small color prints of varying mood, but unvarying quality.

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Conspicuous exceptions to the technical excellence of the show are two scrawling figure lithographs (they cannot be called studies) by Derain, whose fine "Torso" won an award in a recent exhibition. These are so slight, purposeless and inept that one wonders how they got past the jury. One is not under obligation to accept inferior work because it bears a famous name.

The English men and women are maintaining their usual high crafts manship.

One looks in vain for true national characteristics, and is encouraged to think that art is perhaps the most easily understood international language and is cutting through many of the stupid nationalistic barriers which are such obstacles to international harmony. Artists at least seem quick to recognize the merits of others' work, even though they do not always openly acknowledge it.

This, of course, is not entirely to the good. One should have national convictions though not prejudices, and just now a good many American artists seem groping about trying to locate some. In the meantime they are studying the works of others, so we find some American prints that are determinedly Russian, or fiercely Mexican, according to the formulae of a few years ago.

I found it a very interesting show and yet, when three fourths of the way through the galleries, the interest suddenly seemed to disappear. That must mean that there is a certain sameness of subject matter in spite of the variety.

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Prints well worthy of attention are "London, Victoria Street Station," by an Austrian, Emma Bormann, a bold woodcut at large scale; a slight but brilliant wash lithograph called "Guardsmen," by the French Théodore Brenson; a stunning wood engraving of "Javanese Game-cocks and Their Handlers," by the Englishman, Tom Chadwick; three handsomely designed, whimsically devised and superbly executed wood engravings of "Cats," by Agnes Miller Parker, also English.

M. C. Escher of Holland has produced a lithographic tour de force in which he represents a reflecting sphere held in his outstretched hand which mirrors the entire interior of his studio, himself included, with rapidly diminishing hand and arm.

Of the American exhibitors, Grace Albee has an exquisite small wood engraving called "Old Sheep Fold, Central Park"; Julius Block an arresting and tragic figure, "Prisoner"; Victoria Hutson a really original composition, striking and fine, of "Lower New York"; Henry Keller two dashing lithographs, "Mexican Woman" and "Stampeding Horses"; Paul Landacre a handsome woodcut called "Monday Morning," in which a sturdy washerwoman is dramatically opposed to a background of shanties, and Charles Locke a fine silvery lithograph of New York "Docks."

The Russians appear to best advantage as illustrators, some of their small woodcuts being very fine.

French Eighteenth Century Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FOR setting, the Metropolitan Museum of Art has provided an appropriate group of salons for its exhibition of French painting and sculpture of the eighteenth century. The great chamber, long known as Gallery D, which has never been completely successful for intimate shows, even when subdivided by means of screens and varied by the introduction of glass-enclosed cases, has been transformed beyond recognition. What was formerly a room too high and too long for many art shows has now become a series of three connecting chambers, the central one being oval and the flanking spaces oblong, with walls of composite stone of an ivory softness that seems altogether appropriate to works of a period dominated by aristocratic elegance and royal prerogatives. A lowered temporary ceiling of cloth further increases the effect of intimacy and provides means for diffused overhead lighting. The whole arrangement provides a presentation for a group of famous pictures and statues that greatly enhances the approach to the visitor, and cannot but add to the assured success of the exhibition, which is to continue through Jan. 5.

Loans have come from the Comédie Française, the Musée du Louvre, the Musée de Versailles, the Musée Cognacq-Jay, France; the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, and from many important private collections in Europe and the United States, as well as from the Metropolitan's collections.

For the student there is opportunity to consider the school transitions dring the reigns of Louis XIV and Louis XV, starting with two portraits painted about 1710 by Largillière, elegant and grandiose in authority, to David's "Comtesse de Richemont and her Daughter," painted about 1800, gracious and altogether human while retaining the reticence—the taste—of classicism. In between come Watteau, with his gay celebration of aristocrats en fête, Pater with his romantic version of the life of the military, Lancret's conversational and anecdotal pieces, Nettier's portraits of Junoesque matrons and Boucher's sumptuous tableaux of fine ladies and legendary deities. The show is strong in Fragonards, picturing aristocracy as well as the common life.

Many are the interesting minor notes—Perronneau's unromanticized portrait of La Duchesse D'Ayen, Van Loo's pleasant domestic groups, Vigée Le Brun's tender pictures of court beauties. In Greuze is to be seen a command of the glowing naturalistic style that was to become so widely admired as genre. Above all one lingers before the Chardins, magnificent still-lifes and simple pictures of people who dwelt in cottages.

Houdon's sculpture is here in stirring array, with the busts of Voltaire, Molière and Franklin exemplifying the artist's grasp of the line that has movement and the plane that has character. The pulsing note that he was able to imply in his modeling of throat and temple, and the mobility of the mouth, fascinate. In his "Vestal" there is a finality of selection in the arrangement of the draperies that is architectural in the mass yet has a grand gesture of diagonal stroke that is characteristic only of a detached figure. "Winter" will be a revelation to many persons because of its concentration upon the emotion implied in the hooded figure. It has that quality of timelessness that makes it appear like something that could have been done yesterday as well as a century and a half ago.

The other sculpture includes portraits by Coysevox, Coustou, Lemoyne, Pigalle, Caffieri, Pajou, Monot, Boizot, Chinard and figures by Bouchardon, Allegrain, Falconet and Michel.

E. C. S.

Mr. Gielgud's 'Romeo and Juliet'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

WITH reason, "Romeo and Juliet" is often described as a dramatic poem, rather than a poetic drama; yet no one can witness a production so lively, realistic and intelligent as Mr. John Gielgud's at the New Theater without sensing the play's fundamentally dramatic quality.

Mr. Gielgud, as producer, has acquitted himself well. It is true that the requirements of a quasi-permanent set so encumber the stage that no sufficient room is left for the opening street brawl, which needs the spaciousness of the Elizabethan platform; and that another fault, as it seemed to me, was the too frequent appearance of Juliet in a red dress, even in the balcony scene, where she is traditionally robed in a color much nearer to white. But, taken as a whole, the production is brilliantly clever; and Mr. Gielgud is equally successful as actor; for, after speaking the opening chorus, he brought to Mercutio just that riotous zest and exuberant irony which the part demands; the Queen Mab speech, in particular, being cleverly led up to and attacked.

Mr. Laurence Olivier, who for the present plays Romeo—but will exchange parts with Mr. Gielgud later on—has been much criticized for failing to make music of the poetry in a rather too matter-of-fact presentation of the part. Such comment cannot wholly be gainsaid. Mr. Olivier, a pleasing young actor, approaches Romeo too rationally, and with insufficient sense either of the melody of the verse or of the ecstasy of young love. In the balcony scene he moves restlessly when he should be rapt in stillness; but, as is the case with many young Romeos, he is more at ease directly the cell scene and its successors provide him with legitimate opportunity for action and movement. Mr. Olivier improved throughout the play, was at his best in the scene with the apothecary and was wholly successful, toward the culmination of the tragedy, in producing the necessary effect of defiant despair. Mr. George Howe played Friar Laurence with an efficiency that greatly helped his fellow-actors.

Miss Peggy Ashcroft's Juliet was a moving performance, much superior to that which she gave at the Vic. a few years ago. This actress brings to er stage work much personal charm; and her Juliet has all those qualities of youthful spontaneous, ecstatic and loving surrender for which this lovely part cries out. Her swiftly impulsive movements were done with a charming grace, and her lightly hinted touches of coquetry were delightful in a balcony scene which was listened to in that hushed stillness which is always the basic test of its success. Miss Ashcroft, nevertheless, is not the perfect Juliet. Her voice is somewhat toneless; and is limited in range; nor has she the innate histrionic force to extract full tensity of effect from "Myself have power to die," or from the potion scene, as a whole.

Miss Edith Evans, in her own very individual manner, is deeply impressive as the Nurse—a vivid, living, human character; a portrayal that may well pass Miss Evans's name down to posterity as the legitimate successor of Mrs. Stirling, who, for more than a generation past, has been the standard, traditional Nurse.

Certain moments in this production linger thrillingly even in the memory of a long-experienced playgoer—most of all that in which Romeo, leaning over Tybalt's body, cries, "I am Fortune's fool." Many must have left the theater under the sense of that chastened and awestruck pleasure which it is the peculiar prerogative of lofty poetic drama to create.

PERCY ALLEN

Imperfect Marriage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

NARRATIVE and symbolism are rarely wedded in the theater with complete success. Ibsen did not wholly manage it in "The Master Builder," and where Ibsen partly failed, M. Jean Giono, and his translator, Mr. Jolliffe Metcalfe, can, in "Sowers of the Hills," claim only an imperfect triumph.

When the two-hour play has run its course, and the symbolic peasants have mouthed their symbolic hatred for one master and their symbolic admiration for another, the moral of the piece seems clear enough, though there are moments in the performance when it appears elusive. It is better, it seems, to make peace with the earth that fight it, to live in unstriving harmony with it than to smite and wound it with harrows and machines.

In an older society than ours, there was a broad division between those who cultivated the soil and those who fought on it, between the soldier and the farmer. Maitre Antoine, played with a fine, strong, earthy veracity by Mr. D. A. Clarke-Smith, confuses this division in his own person, for he goes into farming as a soldier goes into battle. To Arlane in the high hills of Provence he brings his implements of iron and steel, not with the desire to increase production and fertility, not even with the sordid desire to amass personal wealth, but with the fierce and savage wish to give the land a beating, to show it who is master, to cut and defeat and break it. He is opposed, ineffectively enough, by Aubert, the son of the former owner, to whom Mr. Marius Goring gives an eloquent and impassioned voice. But the land needs no champion but itself; in the end it is Maitre Antoine who is broken and beaten, and as he lies at the last extremity, not altogether unpitied, the normal flow of life reasserts itself, and the farm goes on as though he had never been.

The play is directed for the Group Theater by M. Michel Saint-Denis. In 1932 the director and the author toured through Provence together, observing the essential motifs of the architecture and the types among the inhabitants in order to establish the scenery and costumes. Substantially, the production is the same as it was in France, the director having made no attempt at Anglicization, believing that contact with fresh cultures is necessary to artistic vitality.

H. H.

Westminster Theater—Group Theater presents **Sowers of the Hills**, by Jean Giono, translated by Jolliffe Metcalfe. Staged by Michel Saint-Denis. Produced Oct. 29, 1935.

Eva Le Gallienne's 'Rosmersholm'

By L. A. Sloper

EVA LE GALLIENNE'S production of "Rosmersholm," submitted to a Boston audience at the Colonial Theater on the evening of Nov. 18, represents an attempt to make Ibsen more intelligible to modern playgoers. The play is presented in a "revised translation," which apparently means the Archer version with alterations designed to clarify the significance of certain lines. There are new costumes and settings, designed by Irene Sharaff. But happily, neither in the text nor in the production is there any attempt to "modernize" the play. Rather the purpose seems to be to revive it as a piece which still may interest playgoers, from the viewpoints both of dramaturgy and of social criticism.

In remarkable degree, Miss Le Gallienne has achieved this aim. In her presentation the play appears as an important document in the history of the drama and as a still revelatory study of human motives and conflicts. It can hardly be considered "good theater." And admittedly, it cannot, after 50 full years, be considered "daring" today.

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Moreover, the passing of time has made more evident certain structural weaknesses. It is not really clear even yet precisely why Rebecca was "broken" by Rosmersholm. Certainly it was not by the martinet tradition of the place. Her own explanation seems to be that it was the gentle nature of the last of the Rosmers which so altered her—a very different thing. But it is possible to argue that what actually caused the change in her was neither Rosmersholm nor Rosmer, but the revelation that Dr. West was her father. The horror of that discovery was so clearly brought out in this performance as to strengthen the hands of the proponents of this theory. It seemed that only the realization of this "Œdipus" situation brought her to the point of confession and atonement.

Again, the motivation that has chiefly suffered from the years is that which brings the double suicide at the end. Obviously, it is inconceivable today that Rosmer could believe in Rebecca's reformation only through the evidence of her self-destruction. And the mystical marriage, with the consequent necessity for both of them to plunge into the mill-race, seems even more absurd. But the question arises, were these motivations good enough, even 50 years ago? Certainly they were no more logical then than they are now. They are acceptable only on the theory that both characters had reverted in their trouble to a condition of infantilism.

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The last few minutes of the play, too, bring anti-climax. The final exit of the lovers would make a more effective curtain.

Miss Le Gallienne gives a carefully studied and imaginative account of Rebecca. If she has not the subtlety of gesture and of inflection that Mrs. Fiske had, she does exhibit with intensity and restraint the brooding conflict within the character. She gave the scene of the Dr. West revelation its full value. Later, when she was confessing to Rosmer, a little more emphasis on the word "enough" would have been helpful. On the whole, this is one of the most successful of Miss Le Gallienne's portraits.

Averell Harris (oddly recalling Morris Carnovsky) made Kroll a consistent and believable character. Donald Cameron's Rosmer was well conceived, and probably will gain in authenticity with the polishing of repetition. Hugh Buckler looked Brendel, and his voice was useful to the characterization, but it is a pity that he cannot overcome the trick of beginning the next sentence before he has finished the last. Walter Beck and Leona Roberts were respectively the Mortensgard and the Madame Helseth. Miss Le Gallienne's direction was in general well paced and pitched.

New English Art Club

By Frank Rutter

London

NO BRITISH society has played a larger part in the art affairs of the last 50 years than the New English Art Club, now celebrating the jubilee of its constitution. It was in 1886 that the club held its first exhibition, among the exhibitors being Fred Brown, George Clausen, John Singer Sargent and Philip Wilson Steer. Sargent is no longer with us, but the other three founder-members contribute to the eighty-sixth exhibition of the club which is being held at the Suffolk Street Galleries. Limitations of space and justice to the needs of existing members prevent this from being a retrospective exhibition; but to mark its jubilee, artists who so wish are permitted this autumn to show one work previously exhibited, in addition to new works.

So it comes about that grand octogenarian Sir George Clausen is able to show a portrait of his friend and fellow clubman, "Mark Fisher, R. A.," painted in 1900, as well as a more recent still-life painting; while Prof. Fred Brown shows an early "portrait study" as well as an equally assured and accomplished "Self-Portrait" painted this year after celebrating his eighty-fourth birthday. Who, after looking at the work of these gallant veterans—to say nothing of the contributions from Sickert and Wilson Steer, both born in 1860—would wish to deny that painting is an occupation as invigorating as it is inspiring?

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Another welcome revival is the delightful and superbly accomplished conversation-piece, "Old Letters," which Ethel Walker must have painted fairly soon after she was elected to the club in 1900. How interesting it is to contrast this somber interior, somewhat in the Dutch style, with the luminous light color and broad handling of an impressionist seapiece and a large, simplified decorative panel which represent a later development in the art of Ethel Walker.

Add to these a masterly and attractive "Head of a Girl," by Augustus John; Sir William Rothenstein's richly prismatic "Farmyard in Burgundy," his brother Albert Rutherston's finely characterized "Laundry Girls"; Philip Connard's enchanting interior, "Georgina and the Budgerigars"; Sir Charles Holmes's "Blackburn Trialpiece"—a pioneer essay in adapting industrial landscape to the needs of mural decoration; a new Stanley Spencer, "By the River," as well as his "Lovers" which the Royal Academy so strangely rejected this summer, and two paintings by Paul Nash, a "Landscape" in pale colors and his semiabstract composition, "Strange Coast," and it will be clear that this exhibition contains pictures of outstanding importance in a variety of styles.

Space forbids individual mention of a number of excellent paintings by other artists, and a magnificent array of water colors and drawings by Muirhead Bone, P. H. Jowett, Randolph Schabe and others. Suffice it to say that both the senior and junior members of this club maintain a higher level of excellence than has been seen in any other British exhibition this year. The club still attracts new talent and proudly maintains its reputation of being a nursery of genius.

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Since no one exhibition can do justice to its contribution to art history, Alfred Thornton, the Honorable Secretary has written for this occasion, an admirable monograph, "Fifty Years of the New English Art Club, 1886-1935" (2s.). In this publication, which includes a complete list of members and two illustrations by Max Beerbohm and Muirhead Bone, we can read not only how many British artists of the highest distinctions began their careers as members of the New English Art Club, but we can also learn how great a part its members have played as critics, administrators of museums and art teachers. It has given us critics like D. S. MacColl and Roger Fry, it has given directors to the National Gallery, the National Portrait Gallery, the Tate and the Wallace Collection, Slade Professors to Oxford and London, and great teachers not only to the Slade School, the Westminster, the Central School, the Royal College of Art and the Ruskin School at Oxford, but also one to the Royal Academy Schools in the person of the present keeper, Sir Walter Russell R. A. Even the present president of the Royal Academy was himself a member of the New English Art Club in 1887, and in 50 years 28 of its members have become Academicians, and 14 Associates of the Royal Academy.

Yet imposing as are these facts and figures, the New English Art Club assumes still greater historical importance when we remember that in addition to the artists already mentioned in this article, the roll of its membership includes such illustrious names as Aubrey Beardsley, Brabazon, Conder, Joseph Crawhall, Charles W. Furse, Spencer Gore, Sir James Guthrie, J. D. Innes, Francis James, Buxton Knight, Lavery, Ambrose McEvoy, Phil May, Nevinson, Orpen, Lucien Pissarro, Dod Procter, A. W. Rich, Cayley Robinson, Theodore Roussel, Stott of Oldham, Mrs. Swynnerton and Henry Tonks.

Whistler Collection For Glasgow University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Miss Rosalind Birnie Philip, sister-in-law and executrix of James McNeill Whistler, has presented to Glasgow University a magnificent collection of the artist's etchings, lithographs, pastels and water colors, containing many prints all but unknown to the keenest collector. The majority of the etchings date from Whistler's Venetian and later periods, so that this collection is, in a sense, complementary to that in the British Museum, which fully represents the artist's etched work down to the Venetian set of the 'eighties. Beyond that, however, students of Whistler will have to come to Glasgow to see the full range of the later works.

Miss Birnie Philip's gift includes also about 290 canceled copper plates and lithographic stones. Among the personal memorials of the artist are Whistler's last palette and case of etching and engraving tools and a collection of blue and white Chinese porcelain of the Kang-hsi period.

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Stocks Continue Their Forward March to New Peak Prices

Commodity and Money Markets

Buying Cautious As Stocks Again Go to New Highs

By Forrest Price

Sentiment is still bullish.

Buying of stocks today was somewhat of a selective character.

And at times traders appeared cautious.

After the long upswing some thought it time for a sizable reaction.

It seems that that same thought has been expressed before.

And still they go up.

It almost has become a commonplace that a stock has struck a new high mark for the last four years.

There were many of them in that category today.

And it was a moderately lively market.

Total transfers approximated 2,900,000 shares.

In the class scoring gains of 3 to 4 points were General Steel Castings, Collins & Aikman, Twin City Rapid Transit, Columbia Pictures, Skelly Oil preferred, Thompson Starrett preferred, Union Pacific, du Pont, Peoples Gas and Federal Light & Traction.

Other prominent gainers included Diamond Match, Goodrich, Westinghouse Airbrake, American Can, American Locomotive, American Woolen, American Telephone, Bethlehem Steel, Atchison, Liquid Carbonic, General Electric, and Pere Marquette.

Radio common rose to a new high, and the B gained 2 points.

There were a few soft spots, including Certain-Teed, Connecticut Railway, Corn Products and United Fruit.

In the bond division trading was lighter, and price movements were narrow. Among the corporate loans gains of good fractions were recorded by a miscellaneous group. International Paper 6s advanced about a point. Some of the utilities were heavy due to discussions about registration with the SEC.

In the commodities markets, cotton at New York went slightly higher. Wheat at Chicago moved narrowly. Corn prices had a sharp advance, due to wetness and lateness of the crop.

A still higher cost of living is indicated in the firming tendencies of some of the leading commodities.

In addition to the increasing demand for the grains and cotton due to the growth of general business and industry there are particular reasons for advancing prices.

The Government just the other day estimated a reduction of 323,000 bales in the cotton crop. A further reduction is predicted by some due to frost damage to the late growths. Of course this means higher prices all along the line down to the consumer.

And now for some time past there has been much talk of wheat imports from Canada to meet domestic demands. While this may be pure conjecture there is no doubt that at least there will be a good demand for American wheat—possibly all that this country has harvested. Poor quality for much of it is given as the reason for the bullish situation.

Some estimates are that as much as 75,000,000 bushels will have to be imported from Canada.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; rail equipments and communication issues rise.

Bonds: Firm; low-priced utilities and rails in fresh demand.

Curb: Higher; late rally in specialties.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; gold currencies slightly better.

Cotton: Irregular; trade and foreign buying of near months.

Sugar: Steady; Cuban support.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; sympathy with corn.

Corn: Strong; movement abnormally late.

Cattle: Steady to 25 lower.

Hogs: 5-10 lower; top $9.60.

Foreign

London—Uncertainty regarding sanctions against Italy, coupled with the French political situation, caused hesitancy and profit-taking on the stock exchange today, under which prices drooped generally. Chinese and Japanese bonds weakened on unfavorable Far Eastern news. Oil shares rallied in the afternoon. The market closed dull.

Paris—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse today as financial circles awaited the outcome of budget negotiations. Rentes declined, while industrials were irregular and international issues advanced.

Berlin—After a weak opening, buying activity set in on the Boerse today, and the market closed firm. The Boerse will be closed tomorrow, "Busstag," the national day of repentance.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.96⅛	.97⅜	.96⅛	.97⅛	+ ⅛
May	.96⅜	.97⅜	.96¼	.97	+ ⅜
July	.89⅞	.90½	.89¼	.90¼	+ ¼
	Corn				
December	.59⅞	.62	.59⅞	61½	+.01½
May	59⅜	.61	.59⅜	60⅜	+ ⅝
July	60⅜	.61⅜	.60⅜	61⅛	+ ⅝
	Oats				
December	.26⅛	.27⅛	.26¾	.27⅛	+ ⅛
May	.28⅛	.28⅝	.28⅜	.28½	— ⅛
July	.29	.29	.29	.29	..
	Rye				
December	.49	.49¾	.49	.49½	+ ¼
May	51¼	.51⅞	.51¼	.51⅝	+ ⅛
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
December	.85⅝	.86	.84⅝	.84⅜	—⅜
May	.89⅝	.89⅞	.88⅛	.88¾	—¼

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Nov. 19 (AP)—There was a crowded attendance at the opening of the sixth series of wool auctions today. A good selection was offered for sale, the bulk of which was purchased by the home and German trade. Greasy merinos were 5 to 7½ per cent dearer, scoured 5 to 10 per cent, mediums 10 to 15 and slipes 10 per cent higher than prices quoted at the close of the last series. Offerings today totaled 8849 bales of which 8309 were sold.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

†1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov.19	Last Nov.18
60	32	1.20	Abraham & Str	51	49	51	49
74¾	51	2†	Acme Steel	72½	71	71¼	74½
4⅜	4¼	..	Adams Express	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛
96⅜	84⅜	5	Adams Exp pf	96⅜	95½	96⅜	..
38⅝	28	2	Adams Millis	34	33⅝	33⅞	34
12⅛	8	30b	Addressograph	10¾	10¼	10½	10⅝
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	18	17⅜	18	18⅛
173	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	172½	171½	172½	171⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
20½	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	15
25½	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜
2⅝	⅝	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½
9½	2¾	..	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
9½	1⅜	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
9	2	..	Allegh pf ww L (h)	8⅜	8	8⅜	8¼
30½	21	1	Alleghany Steel	29¾	29½	29⅝	29⅝
1¾	1⅜	..	Allis Chalmers rts wi	1¾	1½	1⅝	1½
173	125	6	Allied Chem	167½	166¾	167½	166
129	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	126⅞	126⅛	126⅞	161⅝
8½	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	8¾	8½	8¾	8½
37⅛	12	..	Allis Chalmers	36½	33⅝	36⅛	33½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	21⅛	20¼	21	20
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73¼	73	73	73⅛
4⅛	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
37	26	2	Amal Leather pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	..
77¾	48½	3	Amerada	74½	73⅝	74⅛	74
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	52½	51½	52½	51
47⅜	13½	..	Am Bank Note	45⅞	45¼	45¼	45¼
70	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	68½	69½	69½	69½
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	16	15½	15¾	15½
41	21	1	Am Brake S&F	41	40¾	41	40⅝
149⅝	110	4†	Am Can	147½	143	147¾	143
168	151¾	7	Am Can pf	157	157	157	..
31⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	32⅜	30¾	32	31
64⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	64¼	63½	64	63
27	8	..	Am Chain	26	26	26	..
96	66	3†	Am Chicle	90¼	90¼	90¼	91
8	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	8⅜	8	8⅜	7⅞
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32½	30¼	32	30½
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	2¼	2	2¼	2½
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	8	7⅝	7⅞	7½
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	33½	31⅜	32¾	31½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 8	28½	27½	28	27
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	12⅝
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	14¾	14½	14¾	..
5	3	..	Am Hide & L n	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
37⅞	29½	2.40	Am Hom2Pr	37½	37⅛	37¾	37⅜
4⅜	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	2½
37⅜	14¼	5	Am Ice pf	16½	16¼	16½	..
10⅞	4½	..	Am International	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝
26¼	9	..	Am Locomotive	27½	25¾	27⅜	26¼
73	32	..	Am Loco pf	74	72½	72½	73
11⅜	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	11⅝	11	11¼	11
10⅞	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
31	13½	..	Am Metal	31	29¾	30⅝	29⅞
33¼	18½	.80†	Am Mach&Fdy	22⅜	32¼	32½	32
30½	24	1½	Am News	31	29⅞	31	29¾
9⅛	1⅜	..	Am Power & Lt	9	8¾	9	8⅞
41½	8⅜	1½b	Am P&L 5% pf	39¾	39¼	39¼	39⅝
49½	10¼	1½b	Am P&L 6% pf	46	45½	45⅝	45⅛
21¾	10½	..	Am Radiator	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21
159	134½	..	Am Radiator pf	155	155	155	..
32⅜	15¾	.30b	Am Rolling Mill	32½	31⅝	31¾	31⅝
19¾	4½	..	Am Seating	18¼	18	18¼	18⅛
61¾	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	61½	60¾	61½	60½
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	141	140¾	141	141
117¼	103	6	Am Sm&R 6% pf	105	105	105	105
104	72½	7	Am Tobacco	104¼	103½	103½	103¾
107	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	106¾	106	106	107
25¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	24⅝	24	24⅝	24½
140⅝	129⅛	6	Am Tobacco pf	141	141	141	..
70½	50¾	2	Am Sugar Ref	57¾	56⅝	57¾	56½
99⅞	90⅞	4	Am Tel & Tel	151⅜	150½	150⅝	149½
6¾	2½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	..	4¾	5	4½
27	7	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	27¼	26½	27¼	26½
27⅞	18½	1†	Am Sum Tob	27	26½	26½	26⅝
21½	7⅛	1	Am Wat W & E	21¾	21	21⅜	20⅞
94¼	48	6	Am Wat pf	93½	93½	93½	94
10¾	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	10¾	10½	10½	10¼
67¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	68¾	67⅛	68¼	66¾
1¾	⅝	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
6½	2¼	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	5⅜	4¾	5⅜	4½
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4½	4⅜	4½	4½
23¼	8	..	Anaconda Cop	24⅛	23	24¼	23
34½	16⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	34	33	34	..
3½	1½	..	A P W Paper	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	15½	15¼	15½	15⅝
56	36	1†	Archer Daniels	45½	45½	45½	46
108	97	7	Armour Del pf	108	107¾	108	107¾
6⅛	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
70⅝	35½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	65	65	65	65
8½	4	..	Arnold Constable	6¼	8	8⅛	8
43¾	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	44½	42¾	44	42
17¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	18¾	17⅝	18	17½
109	80⅞	12b	Asso Dry G 1pf	106½	106½	106½	..
90¾	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	92	91	92	..
57⅞	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	53½	52½	53⅛	52¼
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	86	85½	86	87
37¼	19½	..	Atl Coast Line	26	28⅜	27¼	28⅛
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
10½	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	9⅞	9½	9⅞	..
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	25
48½	33¾	2	Atlas Powder	45¼	46	46¼	46
115	106¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	112½	112½	112½	..
15⅝	4	..	Atlas Tack	15¾	15¼	15½	15⅜
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	37	36½	36½	36⅞
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	10¼	9½	10	9⅞
63	35½	2	Austin Nichol A	48	48	48	48
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	..	4¼	3½	3¼
33	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	35¼	33¾	35¼	32
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15½	15	15¼	15¼
23	7¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	21½	20½	21½	20⅜
110	100¾	6½	Bamberger pf	110¼	110	110	..
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45	45	45	45
15¼	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13⅜	13¼	13¾	14
88	32	..	Barker Bros pf	86	86	86	86
55	37½	1†	Bayuk Cig	52½	52	52½	51⅞
12¾	5⅞	.50†	Barnsdall A	12⅝	12⅛	12¼	12⅛
20⅛	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	..	18⅞	186	18⅝
72	31	Beech-Nut Pack		90½	90	90¼	90¾
14¾	11⅛	.25b	Belding Hem	14¾	14⅛	14¾	14¼
24½	11⅞	.25b	Bendix Aviation	..	21½	21¼	21
19⅜	15⅛	1¼	Beneficial Ind Ln	19	18¾	19	19⅞
57½	34	2	Best & Co	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57
51⅞	21⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	51½	49¾	51¼	49⅜
121½	55¾	3½	Beth Steel pf	120⅜	119¼	119¼	120¼
27½	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	26⅞
17	9⅝	..	Blaw Knox	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16⅝
23⅞	16⅝	.40	Bloomingdale	..	22½	2	22½
83	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	82	81⅞	82	..
16⅜	8¼	..	Boeing Airplane	13⅞	13½	13¾	13⅝
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	51¾	51½	51¾	51½
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	96	96	96	96
27¾	21	1.60	Borden	26¾	26¼	26⅜	26⅝
65¼	28¼	2	Borg Warner	62½	61½	61½	61½
8	5¼	..	Boston & Maine	5¾	5¼	5¼	5½
55⅜	24½	2†	Briggs Mfg	54	51	54	51½
16¼	8½	.40	Bridgeport Br	17	15⅞	17	15⅞
55	23⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	52
41¾	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	41¼	40¾	41¼	41
46⅝	38½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42½	41¾	42	41½
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	98½	98¼	98¼	..
3½	1⅜	..	Brooklyn Queens	3½	2⅞	3⅜	2⅞
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	32	28½	31¼	28½
71½	43	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	57¾	56½	56½	57½
63¾	53	3	*Brown Shoe	61½	61½	61½	62
10½	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	10¾	10	10⅝	10¼
8⅝	4	..	Bucyrus Erie	8¾	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	16½	15	15½	14⅝
93½	62¾	3	Bucyrus E pf	91½	90	91¼	90
1⅜	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	2	1½	1⅜	1⅜
8½	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝	8¼
76½	22	..	Budd Mfg pf	76	76	76	75½
12¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12½	12¾	12½
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	23⅜	23	23⅝	23½
12½	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	13½	12⅜	13½	12¼
2⅜	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅛	1	1	..
27¾	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27¼
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
2⅜	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1¾	1½	1½	1⅜
20½	11⅜	..	Byers	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18½
61¾	32	..	Byers pf	60	60	60	60
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	37¾	37	37	38
1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	⅝	½	½	½
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
33⅜	7½	..	Campbell Wy&C	30	29¾	30	29¾
16⅝	6¾	..	Canada Dry	13½	13¼	13½	13½
12⅜	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	12	11¾	12	11⅝
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	39¾	39¼	39¾	..
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	13½	13½	13½	13
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	45⅝	45½	45½	..
111¼	45⅜	..	Case Thresh	110⅜	109	110	109½
60	36⅛	1†	Caterpillar Trac	59⅜	59¼	59¼	58⅝
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	30¼	28¾	29½	28¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27¼	27	27¼	26¾
21	19⅛	..	Celotex Co n	19⅜	19	19⅜	19½
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	59¾	.59⅛	59½	59
8½	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	8½	8	8	7⅞
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	68	66	66	67
18½	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	15	15	15	15
57½	34⅝	3	Chesapeake Corp	56½	55	56½	55¾
52¾	37⅛	2.80	†Ches & Ohio	52½	51⅞	52½	52
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
35	15¾	1†	Chi Mail Order	34	33¾	33⅝	33½
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & S P (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
4½	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N pf (h)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5½
13⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¼
29	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	53	52⅜	53	52½
3⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
13½	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	14	14	14	13½
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	27	26⅞	27	27
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
74½	72½	2†	Coca Cola N Wi	74	73¾	74	74
90	31	3	Chrysler	88½	87½	87½	87⅝
45	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	42	41	41½	..
24⅛	13	2	City Ice & Fuel	..	16⅜	15⅞	16⅝
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	77¼	76	76	78
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	6½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
26⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	22⅜	21¾	22	22½
34	20	1	Cluett Peabody	32½	32	32	33¾
126	110	7	Cluett Peabody pf	118½	118½	118½	..
19¼	15½	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17½
106¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105	104¾	104¾	..
41	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	40⅞	37⅞	39½	37½
108	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	108	107½	108	107½
9	6¾	..	Colon'al Bea Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	22¼	21½	22	21½
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	15	14½	14⅞	14½
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	88½	28½	88½	88½
31½	31	5	Columbia G pf B	30¾	79½	79¾	..
76½	22	..	Budd Mfg pf	76	76	76	75½
12¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅞	12½	12¾	12½
24½	8¼	..	Bullard	23⅜	23	23⅝	23½
12½	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	13½	12⅜	13½	12¼
2⅜	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	1⅛	1	1	..
27¾	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27¼
3½	1	..	Bush Term (h)	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	..
2⅜	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	1¾	1½	1½	1⅜
20½	11⅜	..	Byers	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	18½
61¾	32	..	Byers pf	60	60	60	60
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	37¾	37	37	38
1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	⅝	½	½	½
6¾	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	5½	5¼	5½	5¼
33⅜	7½	..	Campbell Wy&C	30	29¾	30	29¾
16⅝	6¾	..	Canada Dry	13½	13¼	13½	13½
12⅜	8⅝	..	Canadian Pacific	12	11¾	12	11⅝
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	39¾	39¼	39¾	..
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	13½	13½	13½	13
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	45⅝	45½	45½	..
111¼	45⅜	..	Case Thresh	110⅜	109	110	109½
60	36⅛	1†	Caterpillar Trac	59⅜	59¼	59¼	58⅝
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	30¼	28¾	29½	28¾
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	27¼	27	27¼	26¾
21	19⅛	..	Celotex Co n	19⅜	19	19⅜	19½
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	59¾	.59⅛	59½	59
8½	3⅝	..	Certain-Teed	8½	8	8	7⅞
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	68	66	66	67
18½	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	15	15	15	15
57½	34⅝	3	Chesapeake Corp	56½	55	56½	55¾
52¾	37⅛	2.80	†Ches & Ohio	52½	51⅞	52½	52
2⅝	⅞	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	..
2¼	⅝	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4½	1⅝	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
35	15¾	1†	Chi Mail Order	34	33¾	33⅝	33½
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & S P (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2	1⅞	2	2
4½	1⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
5⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10⅝	3⅝	..	Chi & N pf (h)	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5½
13⅜	4⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	13¾	13½	13⅝	13¼
29	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	53	52⅜	53	52½
3⅜	¾	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
13½	9¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	14	14	14	13½
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	27	26⅞	27	27
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¼
74½	72½	2†	Coca Cola N Wi	74	73¾	74	74
90	31	3	Chrysler	88½	87½	87½	87⅝
45	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	42	41	41½	..
24⅛	13	2	City Ice & Fuel	..	16⅜	15⅞	16⅝
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	77¼	76	76	78
6½	3¼	..	City Stores	6½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
26⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	22⅜	21¾	22	22½
34	20	1	Cluett Peabody	32½	32	32	33¾
126	110	7	Cluett Peabody pf	118½	118½	118½	..
19¼	15½	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	17¾	17¼	17⅜	17½
106¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	105	104¾	104¾	..
41	9	.50b	Collins & Aikman	40⅞	37⅞	39½	37½
108	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	108	107½	108	107½
9	6¾	..	Colon'al Bea Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
5½	½	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	4
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	22¼	21½	22	21½
15¾	3⅜	.20b	Columbia Gas	15	14½	14⅞	14½
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	88½	28½	88½	88½
31½	31	5	Columbia G pf B	30¾	79½	79¾	..
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	72½	69	72½	66¾
101¼	67	4†	Columbian C vtc n	99⅜	98⅛	99⅜	98¾
58	39½

Business and Industry

Residential Contracts for 10 Months 84 P. C. Above 1934

Commerce and Finance

Producing Nations Courting Markets Of South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South Americans, despite the fact they continue to encourage their own national industries, are in the happy position of being courted by all manufacturing nations who wish to sell in the one market of the world today which seems free of political complications. In recent times they have been visited by missions from practically every leading country, all anxious to sell on generous terms and many of them willing to forget about back debts in case mention of these should prove an obstacle to fresh business.

Within recent months Germany, France, Italy and Japan have been most prominent in their explorations of the South American market. There have been missions, official and otherwise, from other countries, but this quartet has been more to the fore.

To judge from mission statements and actually concluded agreements, Germany has been principally interested in assuring herself of raw material supplies on barter terms; France, obviously, has been more interested in transitory compensation agreements to collect commercial debts; and Italy, whose mission but recently arrived on Latin American soil, is anxious for a composite bargain with an eye on general development of her New World trade.

Japan's Exports Large

Japan's position is totally different, if South American views are to be accepted. Hitherto the far-eastern kingdom has been interested almost exclusively in selling to this continent. Latest statistics from the leading republics, including Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Colombia, reveal that for the first half of 1935 Japan sold at least four times as much as she purchased. Her sales, textiles predominating, are expected to reach at least 125,000,000 yen for this year, which would be double last year's and 10 times more than the old average. It is true that the percentage participation in the market is still more or less negligible when compared with those of the United States and Great Britain, but the progress in volume can only be described as sensational.

The remarkable aspect of the Japanese advance is that it continues to surmount formidable exchange, tariff and quota barriers, besides the active opposition of competitor nations who have not hesitated to draw the attention of certain governments to the fact that, in many cases, Japanese traders have had the benefit of the exchange created by other buyers of South American produce. Japanese officials and merchants have complained that rivals' propaganda has lost them trade here.

Denounce Old Treaties

There are many signs today that Japanese traders, after numerous spectacular dumping successes in the Latin-American market, will have to rely more and more on compensation trade negotiations if they wish to consolidate their position. This year, for the first time, their diplomatic representatives have been called upon to work out new treaties and agreements in their behalf.

Cuba, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru have denounced their old treaties to rectify unfavorable trade balances. Others, like Chile, have taken the quicker and more effective step of limiting Japanese sales to the amount of Chilean exports to Japan. Japan had been making steady progress in Chile until this regulation was enforced.

Peru, impressed by competition complaints from national manufacturers and British, American and Italian importing interests, decided to solve the problem of Japanese dumping by imposition of the quota system for cotton imports.

Exchange Steadier, British Bank Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The comparative stability achieved in the franc-dollar-sterling exchange is reported by Barclay's Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, to be helping to smooth out the international currency tangle.

"If without undue strain," the bank says in its current monthly review, "it could be maintained for a further period, the return to normal conditions would be greatly facilitated." Barclay's Bank also looks hopefully upon the reduction that has been taking place in disequilibrium among wholesale commodity price levels, owing to upward movement in both Britain and the United States, accompanied as this has been by a slight decline in French quotations.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 16
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 16

N. Y. to Have World Trade Fair in May Showing U. S. Goods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—A World Two-Way Trade Fair to visualize the ramifications of world commerce and promote public understanding of the reciprocal character of foreign trade will open here in May coincidental with the National Foreign Trade and Maritime Week and the National Convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association. The export group will act as hosts for the exhibition, which will be staged in the Port Authority Commerce Building.

George F. Bauer, export manager of the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, chairman of the organization committee, said the categories of display would be national exhibits of goods, services and attractions of other countries, exhibits by large producers, steamship lines, banks, travel agencies, communication companies and other service concerns, and exhibits by states, cities, localities or commercial ooverseas trade.
overseas trade.

The objectives of the fair were described as being to provide foreign buyers an opportunity to see under one roof the wide variety of American products available for sale in the countries of the world, show American businessmen the products that are developed in other countries and demonstrate for the public the relation between healthy domestic prosperity and healthy foreign trade and their relation to the material welfare and living standards in all countries.

FHLB Kept About 1,000,000 Families From Losing Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 19—Mounting benefits from federal aid in home financing were outlined by John H. Fahey, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, before the forty-third annual convention of the United States Building and Loan League here recently, and many expressions of disapproval toward the Government's activities in this field had been heard earlier.

Speaking of the parts played by different federal agencies, Mr. Fahey first stated that the Home Owners Loan Corporation had saved approximately 1,000,000 families from the loss of their homes through foreclosures and had protected private lending institutions from the collapse their rapidly freezing loans was portending.

"No government has ever before extended such effective aid to farm and urban home owners and to the financial institutions which made loans on such property," declared Mr. Fahey.

Mr. Fohey pointed out that the Government did not go into the business of refinancing mortgages because it wanted to, but because it was the only alternative against grave social and economic consequences.

New AAA Contracts For Cotton Farmers To Be Issued Soon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—With details of the 936 cotton adjustment program practically complete, AAA officials today said the new contracts should be in the field within two or three weeks.

An announcement of requirments of the contracts is expected within a few days.

Contract signers who receive the subsidy of not more than 2 cents a pound on cotton produced this year under the Bankhead allotment, must sign an agreement to participate in the 1936 program. The first subsidy payments, it was said, probably will be made by mid-December.

It is not the intention of the AAA, an official said, to require the farmers to sign a pledge in the "dark," without knowing details of the program. However, it was emphasized that once a pledge has been signed, the producer will be obligated and no withdrawal will be permitted.

There was little possibility, authoritative sources said, that the Government would offer, as partial benefit payments next year, options on the approximately 4,500,000 bales now under 12-cent federal loans.

Bondholders Council Finds Chile 'Unfair'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—The Foreign Bondholders Protective Council disclosed before the Securities and Exchange Commission its effort to bring about a modification of the Foreign Debt Adjustment Law passed in January by the Chilean Congress.

In the eyes of the council this law "contemplates in its every provision partial repudiation" of Chile's external obligations and under the law, the council contends, the repudiation may be made complete.

Certain government revenues are set outside by the law, mainly those derived from copper and nitrate industries, which revenues are to be used 50 per cent for the servicing of foreign obligations; the other 50 per cent to be used for amortization by purchase in the open market or by drawings at par.

"If this is to be the actual solution," said J. Reuben Clark Jr., former Undersecretary of State, in a memorandum addressed to the Chilean Government, "then the Chilean Government would, by purchasing bonds in the open market, put itself in the position where it would be open to the charge that it was using funds due to the bondholders for interest for the purchase of bonds at a price which was depressed because of default in bond service."

Building Boom Is On the Way, State Trade Authorities

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—Current statistics and opinions of trade authorities indicate the foundation is in place for the oft-predicted building boom in the United States.

For the first 10 months of this year, residential contracts ran some 84 per cent ahead of the same period in 1934. Nonresidential contract awards for all of 1935 are estimated at 5.7 per cent over 1934. Public works for 10 months this year ran 20 per cent behind the 1934 comparable period, but October showed a 43 per cent spurt above the same period last year.

Boom on the Way

Standard Statistics Company in a survey said, "It seems certain a building boom is on the way."

"All great recovery cycles in this country have been alike in that the marked expansion of public purchasing power has stimulated generous spending to re-establish comfortable living conditions," it said.

Another segment of the building trade exhibiting remarkable strides is industrial construction and modernization. Statistics published in the magazine Business Week show the total was 94 per cent higher in the first 10 months this year than for a year ago. Foundries appear as the leader of the entire group with a gain of 454 per cent over last year. Public utility and power plants increased construction and rehabilitation by 283 per cent.

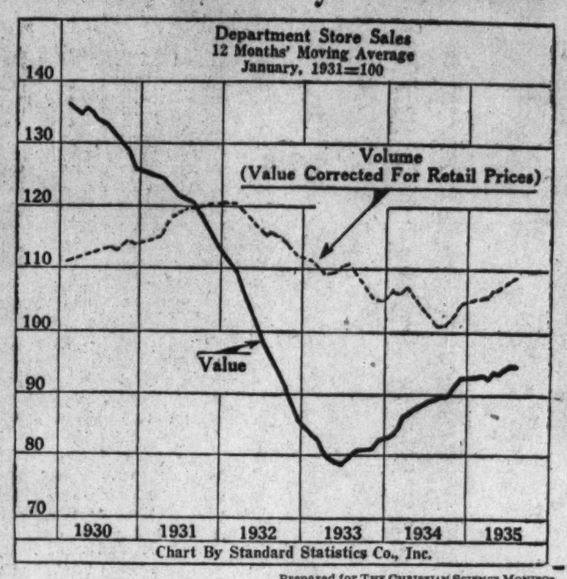
"The influence of the Government in assisting the building industry is beginning to be felt," said Standard.

Home Building Brisk

It is believed by most observers that the greatest expansion during 1936 is due in residential building because of a growing shortage of suitable houses and apartments and because rents have advanced in many parts of the nation to the point where householders feel they can save money by building. There is a gradually increasing amount of money ready and willing to be invested in such construction, the survey indicated.

"In view of the various forces which are operating for the rise in 1936, it would not be surprising to see a doubling of the 1935 volume of residential building to fully $900,000,000," Standard predicted.

Volume of Goods Sold Larger Than Shown by Dollar Sales



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dollar sales totals of department stores fluctuate sharply from year to year over the course of a business cycle. However, an examination of the appended chart will disclose, such differences represent largely the consequence of price movements, with the actual physical volume of merchandise sold fluctuating in substantially smaller degree.

Indicative of the wide discrepancy between the relative level of dollar sales of department stores and physical units is the sharp decline in dollar totals from 1930 through the middle of 1933, reflecting the severe decline in retail prices.

Physical volume of this group in the same interval, on the other hand, actually expanded during the first two years of the period, while the drop in 1933 and the first half of 1934 was relatively modest. Reflecting the sharp upswing of prices from the mid-1933 low, dollar values advanced slowly despite the continued decline of physical volume.

French Cement Joins German Steel On Outlawed List for PWA Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—French cement has joined German steel on the proscribed list of imports for Public Works Administration projects in the United States following revelations last week that it was used in the construction of New York City public schools built with the aid of federal funds.

As soon as it was learned that this French cement was coming into New York, cement manufacturers hare at once communicated with Washington and charged that these foreign importations were helping defeat the Administration's recovery moves by depriving American workmen of employment. Their position was identical with that of the steel makers with regard to the purchase of German steel in the building of the Triborough Bridge, a Public Works Administration project.

The Administration in Washington at once went on record against these importations, and with Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia also strongly against the use of anything save American-made materials on these construction jobs, Walter P. Martin, superintendent of school buildings of the Board of Education, announced that no more French or other imported cement would be used in the construction of the 25 new schools now being built here.

"I will make it stronger and say that none will be used," he continued. "We have not used any French cement for some time, and then, I believe, we used it only in two or three school buildings because it is a nonstain cement suitable for setting stone work.

"However, American nonstain cement is just as good."

News Notes—British Empire

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

British Budget Position—For the first half of the current financial year, British Government receipts, disbursements and the resulting deficit were all larger than for the like period of 1934-35. Revenue from April 1 to Sept. 30 totaled £324,292,000 and expenditures amounted to £383,739,000, thus showing a deficit of £59,447,000. In the like period of the preceding year receipts were £300,890,000 while expenditures were £364,534,000, with a deficiency of £54,644,000.

Steel Industry Active—Continued strong domestic demand is enabling the British iron and steel industry to operate on a high level. The dependence of the industry on its home market is emphasized by the failure of the export trade during recent months to maintain the previous upward trend. During the first five months of the year, for example, the average monthly increase in iron and steel export tonnage, in comparison with the like period of 1934, was about 21,000 tons, or 11 per cent, whereas during the June-September period there was actually a small decrease as against the comparative 1934 period.

Air Transport Progress—The British Imperial Airways has made marked progress during the last 10 years. During this period the mileage has increased threefold and the traffic ton mileage sevenfold. The total mileage flown by the company's aircraft in 1934 was 2,315,100, which is about 20 per cent in excess of the 1933 figure. British airway developments in the last year include the duplication of services between London and Calcutta and between London and Johannesburg. In December the service to the East was extended to Australia.

American Steel Trade—The iron and steel production of the Broken Hill Property Company, Ltd., Newcastle, New South Wales, for the year ended May 31, 1935, reached record levels. Employees of the Broken Hill concern and subsidiary companies now total 10,288, including 4671 at the Newcastle steel works, and the weekly wage bill is £52,051. Allied companies employ a total of 2379, with a weekly wage bill of £11,844. The yearly wage bill as a whole is in the neighborhood of £3,000,000. The products dispatched from the steel works by rail and steamer during the year ended May 31, 1935, amounted to 519,467 tons.

Australian Industry—Industrial activity in Australia is expanding to a notable degree. The most outstanding increases center around a few main industries, the chief impetus at present to increased manufacturing being the call for durable or semidurable goods. Of most importance has been the revival of construction. Building permits, for example, were 52 per cent higher in the first six months of the current year than in the like period of 1934. The automobile industry has made good progress. Aside from engine chassis and a few principal parts imported, most other original as well as replacement parts are now made within the country. Expansion with the textile industry has also been rapid.

New Zealand Air Service—In anticipation of several air services for which licenses have been issued but which have not as yet commenced operations, the New Zealand Government is constructing and surveying 70 airports and emergency landing fields at various points in the Dominion. The work is regarded as particularly important at present because of the recent or projected establishment of commercial air services in several parts of New Zealand. Most of the construction is being done by unemployed labor.

New Zealand Steel Trade—Imports of iron and steel products into New Zealand have registered a marked increase during the current year. During the month of August imports of structural steel alone advanced to 90,900 cwt., an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the preceding month. Although the monthly average of 46,949 cwt. for the first seven months of this year was substantially higher than that for the like period of 1934, August's importation was so greatly in excess of this volume as to dwarf it by comparison.

South African Imports—South Africa's import trade has continued to improve during the current year. Arrivals of foreign merchandise in the first six months of 1935 increased to a total value of £33,536,578 against £28,541,235 in the like period of last year. The increase is shared generally by all the leading supplying countries with the exception of France where the effect on prices due to that country remaining on the gold standard brought about a decline in its exports to South Africa. Soviet Russia, although a minor supplier to the South African market, also experienced a setback.

South African Fruit Exports—Production of deciduous fruit for export in South Africa has developed extensively during the last 10 years and is now one of the leading branches of agriculture in the Cape Province. Noncitrus fruit is grown throughout the country, but it is in the fertile valleys of the Southwestern Cape that most of this kind of fruit is grown for sale abroad. Exports of apples, apricots, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears and plums and prunes totaled 3,594,051 cases during the year 1934.

Broadcasting in India—In an effort to bring about an improvement in radio broadcasting in India the Government has recently engaged a radio expert on a five-year contract to supervise broadcasting services. This expert was formerly with the British Broadcasting Corporation and is to make his headquarters at Delhi. Two broadcasting stations are operated by the Government in Calcutta and Bombay. There are plans to build a new station at Delhi which, when completed, will be the most powerful in India. A new station has been sanctioned for Madras. The expenditures of the Indian broadcasting stations are met by an allotment of a large portion of the import duty on radio sets and the license fees collected.

Call for Cotton Cloth Is Brisk During the Week

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 19—Another flurry of buying swept the primary cotton goods markets during the past week. It absorbed practically all the accumulated yardage that had begun to cause price concern in some quarters, and placed the mills again in position to hold prices firm.

Raw cotton advanced smartly during the week as it became more and more evident that the season's consumptive needs for American cotton would probably exceed the current crop. Although the price advances in the gray goods markets were neither numerous enough nor large enough to offset the increased cost of raw material, the higher raw cotton values did bring a general tightening in those fabrics which had begun to sag from lack of buying activity.

Print Cloths Active

Print cloth constructions again sold in volume sufficient to fully equal the week's output from the looms, and the heavy additional movement of sheetings, drills and other industrial fabrics kept the mills serving this section of the gray goods market so tightly engaged that there is no chance of the accumulation of any unsold yardage until well into 1936.

Tobacco cloths sold this week in moderate volume, but at the new level of 38 cents a pound to which prices had been advanced. On standard print cloth constructions, the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s were moving actively at 7¾ cents at the close of the week though a few sales of January-February deliveries were made earlier in the week at 7½ cents, a price that could no longer be done this week.

Carded sateens were in much better demand with 4.37-yard goods ranging from 9¾ cents to 10 cents. Three and four leaf twills were moving in round lots, and there was also a very active movement of carded broadcloths at 9 cents for 100x60s and 6¾ cents for 80x60s.

Carded osnaburgs, made from part cotton and part waste have been in further good demand and substantial business has been put through on the new and higher level of prices which were put into effect two weeks ago.

Demand for Combed Fabrics

In the fine combed fabrics, the most noticeable change of the week was on combed lawns which firmed up an eighth to a quarter of a cent following heavy purchases by certain large users of these fabrics. On 40-inch 9-yard 76x72s the market moved up to 6¾ cents after heavy purchases had been made at 6½ cents.

Fine voiles and organdies were also taken in larger volume this week at full prices. There was also some movement of dimities, fine pongees and poplins. Carded piques were not quite so active, but there was a strong movement of fancies. Sheer weaves in corded patterns have continued popular, as have lacy marquisettes.

Employment in U. S. Reaches a New High For Recovery Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—Employment in the United States during September rose to a new high for the recovery movement, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The report says there were 38,101,000 persons employed in September as compared with 37,740,000 in August, an increase of 361,000. The number of persons unemployed declined from 13,858,000 in August to 13,521,000 in September.

Unemployment, however, did not drop to a new low for the recovery movement despite the peak reached by employment. This was due to the increase in the supply of workers as the result of the gain in population. As compared with the low reached in May, 1934, when 13,398,000 persons were unemployed, unemployment in September, 1935, was higher by 123,000 persons.

Preliminary figures indicate, however, that unemployment was further reduced in October and it is possible that unemployment last month may have made a new low for the recovery movement.

Since the low for the depression in March, 1933, the number of persons employed has shown an increase of 5,039,000. Since the gain in population during this period has added to the supply of workers, the increase in employment has naturally not been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in unemployment. The decrease in unemployment, however, has been substantial, amounting to 4,293,000 persons.

If it were not for the increase in the supply of workers and the fact that 2,485,000 persons were unemployed at the peak of activity in 1929, the unemployment problem at the present time would be much less serious, since the number of persons employed in September showed a reduction of only 7,914,000 from the high point in 1929.

Reported Merger Of Car Builders With American Foundry

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP)—A merger of three important railway car building companies with American Car & Foundry Co. is reported in authoritative quarters to be under consideration.

C. J. Hardy, president of the American Car & Foundry Co. admitted that the deal was being discussed. The other properties involved are Ryan Car Co., Mount Vernon Car & Manufacturing Co., and the Bettendorf Company.

Mr. Hardy declined to comment on published reports that the company would pay $15,000,000 for the smaller competitors.

Mount Vernon Car Co. is reported to have assets of around $6,000,000 while the Bettendorf property is capitalized at about $7,500,000. The Ryan Company reported assets of $1,624,000 on Dec. 31, 1934.

If the deal goes through it will mark the first major consolidation in the railway equipment manufacturing field since the depression.

The Ryan Co. has an 89-acre plant near Chicago; the Mount Vernon outfit is located at Mount Vernon, Ill., and the Bettendorf Co. has a large plant at Davenport, Iowa.

Employment, Pay Rolls and Trade Rise in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 19—The pace of industry has quickened in Indiana perceptibly during recent months, reliable sources disclose.

Deposits of 427 state and 125 national banks in the State increased $131,696,158 during the fiscal year. B. D. Mitchell, of Kokomo, president of the State Bankers' Association, said. Sapital increases totaled $5,941,178 and time and saving deposits $55,222,079 during a like period, he said.

1000 New Stores

"More than 1000 more new stores have been licensed for operation in Hoosier 'main streets' than during the like period of last year," Clarence A. Jackson, gross income tax director, reported. He said that records of his department showed private and industrial incomes, upon which taxes are paid, on the upward curve.

Other department heads of the state government joined in the belief that business conditions have improved in Indiana.

Lawrence Sullivan, State Auditor, said that the records of his office showed that 57 of the 92 counties of Indiana had approached a normal condition in property tax delinquencies, which he considered a good barometer, showing improved business conditions.

Prosperity is reflected in the reduction of the total bonded indebtedness of local subdivisions of the State, William P. Cosgrove, chief of the State Board of Accounts, said. The total bonded indebtedness of Indiana was $151,000,000 in round figures for the year 1934-35, Mr. Cosgrove said. This represented a reduction of $30,000,000 from the preceding year, he said. Indiana securities issued by local subdivisions are selling at an all-time high. The state treasury has enough funds in it now to meet the demands of federal social security legislation of the last Congress without levying a penny of additional taxes, Gov. Paul V. McNutt said.

More Autos on Road

"More than 52,000 more automobiles are rolling on Hoosier highways today than a year ago," Frank Finney, State automobile license division head said.

Wray D. Fleming, collector of U. S. Customs for Indiana said that there had been a $168,706 increase in collections for September over those of a year prior. Imports increased $100,000 in Indiana in September and exports were correspondingly higher.

Employment, pay rolls and man hours have increased during September, a survey of 1481 Indiana firms conducted under direction of Martin F. Carpenter, in charge of State employment for the Governor, said. Employment was up 1.9 within the month; pay rolls 3.3 per cent and man hours worked 5.6 per cent. Steel industries showed improved activities.

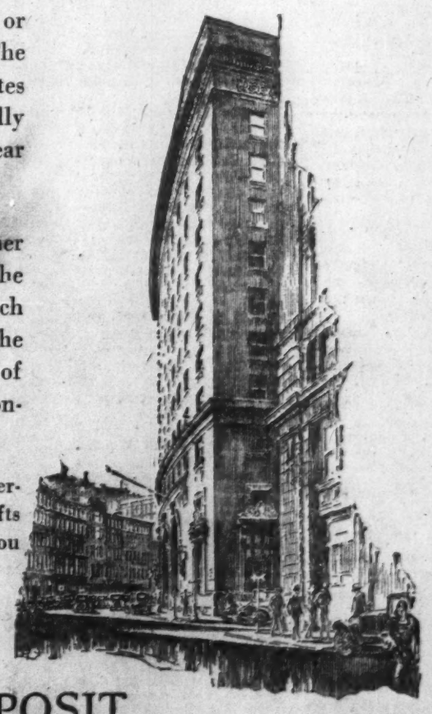
Indiana University school of commerce reported general business activity up 19 per cent over the like period of the preceding year and within 6 per cent of the August peak of 1929.

The Permanent Charity Fund— What It Is

The Permanent Charity Fund is a medium through which persons may make small or large gifts for benevolent purposes. The principal of the Fund now approximates $5,000,000 and is to be held perpetually in Trust. The income is spent each year for charitable purposes.

Gifts may be made to this Fund either directly or by bequest under Will. The giver may himself specify the uses to which income is to be put; or, he may leave the manner of spending to the judgment of the non-sectarian, non-partisan and non-political Committee of seven members.

A booklet explains in detail just how the Permanent Charity Fund is organized and how gifts to it may be made. We shall be glad to send you a copy.



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West's Rose Bowl Selection Will Be Announced Nov. 29

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 19 (AP)—While the annual California-Stanford football classic at Palo Alto Saturday in all probability will decide which team represents the West in the Rose Bowl game, official announcement will not come until Nov. 29. This was the statement today from the office of Prof. Hugh C. Willett, chairman of the Pacific Coast Conference.

At the same time, the faculty representative from Southern California made it plain that there was no rule of any sort which bound the team selected to confine its search for a suitable opponent to given geographical boundaries.

Asked whether Southern Methodist or Texas Christian, two undefeated teams in the Southwest Conference, were eligible because of their location, Professor Willett said:

"Certainly Southern Methodist or any other team in the Southwest Conference could be selected if the team awarded the Rose Bowl right by the Pacific Coast Conference so decided."

"After all," he added, "the East, from our point of view, covers a good deal of territory."

Neither the Pacific Coast Conference nor the Tournament of Roses officials have the power to dictate to the western representative who its opponent shall be, Professor Willett said.

"Voting by members of the Pacific Coast Conference on the West's representative in the New Year's Day game," said the conference chairman, "will not take place until Thanksgiving Day, and the announcement of the results will be made here the following day, Nov. 29.

"In case no school receives a majority of six or more votes, another call will be made. If another three ballots have been taken, no majority exists, then the selection will be made between the leaders by lot."

Professor Willett admitted that if California won from Stanford Saturday to keep its record perfect, the vote would be a matter of formality.

"If Stanford wins," he explained, "then the vote might give California, Stanford, or U. C. L. A., the honor, depending entirely on how the respective members look upon the defeats suffered by each of the three schools and their comparative records."

Co-Captains of the Wildcats of the Big Ten

Capt. Albert Lind '36, Center (Above), and Capt. Walter S. Cruice '36, Halfback, of the Northwestern Football Team

Weber Outstanding In Olympic Tryouts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 18—Lieut. Fred R. Weber, U. S. A., a member of the last Olympic team in both fencing and modern pentathlon, was the outstanding star yesterday at the Fencers Club, when the Olympic tryouts for the team shifted from foils to épée. In the final round he won every one of his bouts, taking first place.

Jose R. de Capriles, the young Mexican, who was runner-up in the championships last year, was second, losing only to Weber, while the balance of the eight players ranked were John F. Potter, former Yale star, and member of the last team; Newton Calhoun of New Haven, a completely new figure in the game; Miguel A. de Capriles, former intercollegiate and national star; George Gafford, a Yale student, and also a new figure; Paul Moss, unattached, also a newcomer, and the veteran. Pieter Mijer. George W. Thompson Jr., was also a finalist, but was not among the eight ranked.

Walter Brown Appointed

By a Staff Writer

Walter A. Brown, son of George V. Brown, general manager of the Boston Arena and Boston Garden, has been selected by the American Olympic Committee to manage the United States Olympic hockey team. The selection is a logical one since Walter Brown has made several trips to Europe with United States amateur hockey teams, knows his way about over there and is well known in European hockey circles. The hitch concerns his chance of getting away. He has been assisting his father in the management of the two sport buildings here the past two years and his duties are so multifarious that his dad may refuse to spare him. The team sails from New York Jan. 3.

Cross-Country Run Won for Third Time By Michigan State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 19—The victory of Michigan State University, the third in a row, well illustrates how the proper organization of a team of this character results in successive victories. With John E. Bechtold '36 as captain and leader, with the experience of successful running in previous victories, and three freshmen ready to follow his motions, the team swept into the team victory in the twenty-seventh annual cross-country race of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America yesterday at Van Cortlandt Park, placing all five of its team within the first 11 for a score of 30, while Bechtold scored an individual triumph over such a five-mile runner as Gene G. Venzke '36, the champion middle distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania, for first place.

Another element that illustrates how a successful team draws additional strength, was illustrated by Bechtold, who came to college from New York, a schoolboy who obtained his preliminary education at St. Anselm Academy, in the Bronx, yet went far away for his college education.

The shortening of the course this season from six to five miles, though it retained all of the difficulties which the old run possessed, made little difference in the result. The time was reduced to 26m. 23.6s. with Venzke almost five seconds, or approximately 25 yards behind, in 26m. 28s.

One of the newcomers on the team, Kenneth A. Wait '38, after setting the pace for his team captain most of the way, was third, while J. Nelson Gardner '37, who was third last year, fell back to sixth place. Two more sophomores, Gerard H. Boss and Arthur L. Green, completed the quintet, at nine and eleven.

Manhattan College, whose home practically overlooks the course, where the team has constant opportunity to practice, was second in the varsity team standing and continued to dominate the freshman race, as it did from 1931 to 1933, losing last year to Columbia. But it failed to place an individual in the lead, as Charles S. Southard of Syracuse University was first in the brilliant time of 15m. 51.4s., by a margin of a foot, from Robert L. Conkling, the Manhattan leader. But the balance of the locals followed right in with the fifth landing in fourteenth position, for a total of 29 points against 83 for Syracuse.

In the varsity race, the Manhattan team led for the first two miles, and not until the return to the plain after the first trip over the hills, were they removed from that position. But at that point, the five stars of Michigan State launched their bid, and made a procession of the balance of the race, with Venzke the only person to challenge their supremacy. Cornell University, with a pair of sophomores, managed to get into the first 10, ahead of the first of the Manhattan team, as did representatives of Yale and Fordham, but the balance of the others were far in the rear, and Cornell had to be content with third place, Manhattan scoring 93 points, to 147 for the Ithacans.

Yale Elects Woodland

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19 (AP)—Wilbur T. Woodland '37 of Watertown, Mass., has been elected captain of the Yale varsity cross-country team for 1936.

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Face Rugged Opposition Tonight at Garden

MAJOR-LEAGUE ice hockey, with all its thrills and rapid-fire action, comes back to Boston tonight, when the Bruins open their home season at the Boston Garden against the revamped New York Americans.

Some 10,000 fans are expected to sit in on the debut of the Bruins, and a tremendous reception is in store for Capt. Eddie Shore, Tiny Thompson, Dit Clapper and other Bruins veterans, and an equally enthusiastic reception for a former Bruins star back in a Boston uniform once again, Ralph (Cooney) Weiland, starting first-line center.

Bruins start a team tonight against Americans radically changed in personnel from the team which took to the ice for the opening league game a year ago. Only the incomparable Shore, Babe Siebert, Tiny Thompson, Dit Clapper, Charley Sands, Peggy O'Neil, and Jack Beattie remain of the original 1934 cast. Max Kaminsky and Jerry Shannon joined the team a year ago after the season's start, and Alex Motter did not become a full-fledged Bruin until the eve of the National League championship play last March, when he was raised from the Cubs to play the third line center post in that terrific series with the Toronto Leafs.

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Defense Players Added—During the off season, Bruins, in addition to Weiland, added two new defense players to back up Shore and Siebert. They are Roger Jenkins, formerly of Canadiens, and Ted Graham from St. Louis. Bill Cowley, third-line left winger, was acquired from St. Louis last month, and Jack Riley came to Boston from Canadiens and is destined to play a relief forward role. Providing these players and Weiland can improve the team above its 1934-35 strength, Bruins will again be a serious contender for the Stanley Cup.

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New Uniforms—Bruins will present a different appearance at the Garden tonight, in uniform as well as personnel. The Brown in the old uniform has been changed to black, and the new color combination is black, gold and white. All three colors are to appear on the jersey, and the Bruins will wear black pants with gold stripes. The players used the new uniforms for the first time in practice yesterday, and they presented a colorful appearance. They will be a distinct change from the brown, gold and white color scheme which the Bruins have worn for 11 years.

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Nels Stewart With Amerks—Outstanding in the New York Americans lineup tonight, from a Boston standpoint, will be Nelson Stewart, first-line center of the last three Boston teams. Nels went to New York in the off season, and it will be a strange feeling for Boston fans and Tiny Thompson to find Big Nels sniping at the Boston net. He still remains the most dangerous man in hockey in front of a net, and Boston fans in recent years have seen him pull off some of the smartest plays ever made in hockey. Stewart is assured a fine reception from the Boston fans, as are Art Chapman, Harry Oliver, Lloyd Klein, Happy Emms and Joe Jerwa, who formerly played here.

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Volleyball School—Boston's first volleyball school will be held at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. Dec. 7. Sessions for men and women players will be included on the program. Well-known officials who will take part in the program are Ruth C. Duffey, member of the physical education staff of Boston University; Vincent Bennett of Rochester, N. Y., chairman of the national referees committee; Prof. Melvin Clevett, director of physical education in the Worcester Y. M. C. A.; Dr. John Brown, secretary of the United States Volleyball Association, and Robert Laveaga of the Boston "Y" and representative of the national volleyball association.

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Swimming at B. U.—Boston University's swimming prospects loom stronger this year than they have been at any time in the past three years. The addition of several stars from last year's freshman team plus a fairly good supply of veterans makes the squad appear formidable.

The only serious loss this season will be the absence of Dick Steele who has been captain the past two years.

Heading the veterans available this season is Capt. Wallace Hedquist of Worcester. He was national junior 100-yard champion last year, and he is one of the best freestyle swimmers in this section of the country. Seymour Haskell of Brockton will be the No. 1 diver this winter. Paul Taylor will again be used in the dash and for the dives. Norman Sipples of Quincy will swim the 100 and the relay, and may be used in the breaststroke. Johnny Morosini of Milton will swim the 400. Jack Wallace Jr. of West Medford, who swam breaststroke last year, has been shifted to the backstroke, and Isadore Silverman of Revere will again swim the dashes.

Members of last year's freshman team who are expected to bolster the varsity considerably this winter are: Ellis Gordon, Brookline, in the dashes and relay; Walter Horlick, Malden, in the 220 and relay; John Milcikis, Cambridge, in the backstroke and 100-yard dash; James Gould, West Roxbury, in the breaststroke and middle distances; Phil Gordon, Medford, in the 220 and Irving Macey, Belmont, in the 440.

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Here and There—Coach Al McCoy of Northeastern yesterday sent his basketball candidates through the first of daily drills in preparation for a hard 11-game schedule this winter . . . If the candidates work well together, McCoy will have a first team made up entirely of lettermen . . . N. U. practice is being held in the Boston Y. M. C. A. gymnasium . . . Tomorrow, Coach Nelson Raymond of Northeastern will inaugurate the hockey season when he will greet the candidates at the Boston Arena for the first practice of the season . . . Raymond will have only one letterman, Capt. Charles Bergamini, defenseman, around whom to build the N. U. team which faces a 10-game schedule.

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James Caras, pocket billiard star playing in the Hub and giving free instruction to men and women, will appear tomorrow at the 20th Century Billiard Hall, 63 Summer Street, Boston, at 7 p. m. and at the Morton Recreation, 700 Morton Street, Dorchester, at 9:30 o'clock . . . Yesterday, Caras, playing at the South Station Alleys, defeated Dinny Watson of Boston, 100 to 2. . . . At Miah J. Murray's, Caras defeated John McHale of Roxbury, 75 to 48 . . . Later in the evening, the Greek star visited Malden, giving an exhibition at the Kernwood Club.

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The football game between the Mattapan Merchants and the Chippewas for the championship of the Boston Park Department, is scheduled to be played next Sunday at the South Boston Stadium . . . A record crowd is expected to be on hand when the teams go into action at 2:15 o'clock . . . Horse plows were used yesterday at Hanover, N. H., to clear Dartmouth's practice gridiron . . . The Harvard freshmen footballers, who played their last game of the season last Saturday against Yale freshmen, are still practicing at Soldiers Field.

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The first official workout of candidates for the Winged Foot Club, newly organized track squad at the Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. will be held Friday at 7 p. m. . . . A few newcomers have shown up at the preseason practices, but the majority of last year's team will be running under "Y" colors again this year, according to Coach Bill Hultgren . . . At the recent organization meeting the name "Winged Foot" was decided upon for the club, and will be used in all future meets to designate the "Y" track squad . . . Meyer Yavner of Winthrop has been elected captain . . . Neville Booth of Boston has been re-elected manager and Norman Anderson of Dorchester has been appointed assistant coach to help Hultgren . . . The Anderson Trophy, awarded to the novice showing the most improvement during the year, was awarded to Edward Fitzpatrick of Somerville . . . The first meet for the Winged Foot Club will be Dec. 18 against the Newton Y track team at the Boston "Y" building.

Phillies Sign Hawaiian

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19 (AP)—Gerry Nugent, president of the Phillies, announced yesterday the signing of Johnny Kerr, Hawaiian athlete. Kerr is a pitcher and outfielder. He played with Buck Lal's Hawaiians during a tour of the United States last Summer. Nugent plans to use him as a pitcher.

Hoppe vs. Cochran In Three Cushion Billiards Final

World's Three-Cushion Billiards Championship Standing

	W	L	HR	BG
Welker Cochran	7	1	10	33
Willie Hoppe	7	1	10	35
Arthur Thurnblad	7	2	7	36
Kinrey Matsuyama	5	5	8	39
Allen Hall	4	5	8	35
Johnny Layton	4	6	8	80
Jay N. Bozeman	4	5	9	32
Otto Reiselt	3	6	11	34
Augie Kieckhefer	3	6	7	50
Tiff Denton	1	8	10	41

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Willie Hoppe of New York, for nearly two generations idol of American billiard fans, meets Welker Cochran of San Francisco, tonight, for the world's three-cushion championship.

The other stars of the game, Johnny Layton of Sedalia, Mo., the retiring champion, and Augie Kieckhefer of Chicago, 10 times winner of the crown, fell by the wayside.

Cochran, present king of the 18.2 balk line players, has held the three-cushion title before, while Hoppe, the one-time boy wizard, now 48, gray at the temple and with baldness creeping on, has won about everything in billiards, except the three-cushion title. He now holds the 18.1 balk line crown.

Hoppe and Cochran will go into the match with seven victories and one defeat each. Hoppe's only loss was to Allen Hall of St. Louis. Cochran was beaten last night by Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago, champion in 1931, in a dramatic game, 50 to 37, that went 45 innings. That game was the seventh consecutive victory for the tall, lanky Thurnblad.

A former draftsman, Thurnblad became the master shot maker in the finals of the tournament. In his first two games, the tall blond Chicagoan lost to Hoppe and then to Augie Kieckhefer.

Then Thurnblad, playing with calmness and deliberation, settled down to the most consistent game of them all to go into third place. Thurnblad will play the loser of tonight's match for second place honors.

Four players were contesting on a round-robin schedule for fourth place. They are Johnny Layton, Hall, Jay Bozeman of Vallejo, Calif., and Kinrey Matsuyama, Tokyo, Japan.

Alva Bradley Accepts Resignation of Evans

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 19 (AP)—William G. (Billy) Evans, general manager of the Cleveland Indians for eight years, resigned yesterday.

Alva Bradley, president of the Cleveland Baseball Company, announced the resignation and said it had been accepted with regret. Bradley said also the office of general manager was being discontinued and that C. C. Slapnicka, chief scout for the Indians for 14 years, had been appointed assistant to the president.

Evans, an umpire in the American League for 22 years before he became manager of the Cleveland club, said his plans were "indefinite, although I hope to have a new job by the time my present contract expires Nov. 27."

Evans said the acceptance of his resignation was "as much a surprise to me as anyone." He said his salary was reduced from $30,000 a year to $12,500 a year at the end of the 1933 season, with a bonus of five per cent of club profits, providing they reached $100,000.

In 1934, Evans said, profits just reached this mark and they were about $75,000 this year under the same arrangement. He said the contract for 1936 called for less than $12,500.

Bradley, in a statement, said Evans wanted to resign two years ago due to the salary reduction, but that he prevailed upon him to continue.

"It is with regret that we accept his resignation," Bradley said. "He has given competent and loyal services and we wish him success in any new undertaking."

Slapnicka will take over Evans' duties pertaining to the executive operation of League Park, the Indians' home grounds, Bradley said. Steve O'Neill, former catcher for the Indians, manages the team on the field.

Big Ten Football Scores

Purdue		Michigan	
7-Northwestern	0	6-Mich. State	25
20-Fordham	0	7-Indiana	0
19-Chicago	0	20-Wisconsin	12
0-Carnegie Tech	7	19-Columbia	7
7-Minnesota	29	16-Pennsylvania	6
0-Wisconsin	8	0-Illinois	3
12-Iowa	6	0-Minnesota	40
65	50	68	93

Ohio State		Minnesota	
19-Kentucky	6	26-N. Dak. State	6
85-Drake	7	12-Nebraska	7
28-Northwestern	7	20-Tulane	0
28-Indiana	6	21-Northwestern	13
13-Notre Dame	18	29-Purdue	7
20-Chicago	13	13-Iowa	6
6-Illinois	0	40-Michigan	0
199	57	161	39

Illinois		Iowa	
0-Ohio	6	26-Bradley	0
28-Washington	6	47-So. Dakota	2
19-So. California	0	12-Colgate	6
0-Iowa	19	19-Illinois	0
3-Northwestern	10	6-Indiana	6
3-Michigan	0	6-Minnesota	13
0-Ohio State	6	6-Purdue	12
53	47	122	39

Chicago		Wisconsin	
7-Nebraska	28	6-S. D. State	13
31-Carroll	0	0-Marquette	33
31-Western State	6	0-Notre Dame	27
0-Purdue	19	12-Michigan	20
13-Wisconsin	7	7-Chicago	13
13-Ohio State	20	8-Purdue	0
0-Indiana	24	13-Northwestern	32
95	104	46	138

Northwestern		Indiana	
7-Ohio State	28	14-Centre	0
14-De Paul	0	0-Michigan	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Cincinnati	7
13-Minnesota	21	6-Ohio State	28
16-Illinois	3	6-Iowa	6
14-Notre Dame	7	12-Maryland	7
32-Wisconsin	13	24-Chicago	0
90	79	83	55

Army-Navy Tickets in Mail

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Nov. 19 (AP)—The distribution of tickets to the Army-Navy football game began at the Naval Academy today when approximately 20,000 were placed in the mail. With 16,000 more requested than the Navy had available, drastic cuts were made in the applications submitted by members of the Navy Athletic Association and others. The 5100 pieces of mail sent today went to the association members.

Chess

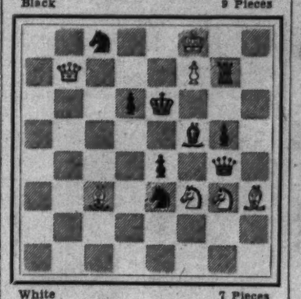
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1775

First Publication

By Alexander Kish, New York

Black 9 Pieces



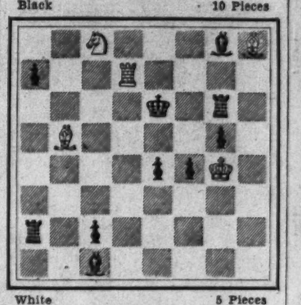
White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1776

By G. Heathcote

Black 10 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

This recent effort by the greatest English composer first appeared in the Prager Presse, May 12, 1935.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1773. Q-B5

No. 1774.		
1.	KxP	RxKtch
2.	KxP	
1.	———	R-K3ch
2.	KxR	
1.	———	R-Q4ch
2.	KtxQ	
1.	———	QxB
2.	QxPch	
1.	———	Kt-Q6
2.	Kt-B2ch	
1.	———	B-B4
2.	KtxBch	

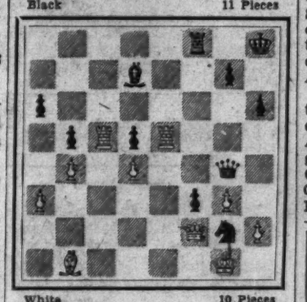
End-Game No. 278. White wins: 1 RxBP, RxR; 2 KtxKt, Q-K2; 3 BxRch, K-R; 4 R-K3, B-Q2; 5 Kt-Q6, and White's extra material wins. If 3 . . . Q or KxB; 4 Kt-Q8 wins.

End-Game

This is the conclusion to H. Wolf-Spielmann, Mahrisch-Ostrau, 1923. White wins quickly.

End-Game No. 279

Black 11 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

The ninth Alekhine-Euwe game was another French Defense, once again lost by the challenger. Alekhine tried an early Q-Kt4, so successful in the third game, the first French Defense, and in the resulting complications Euwe's play proved overambitious.

Ninth Game—French Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 P-B3	PxP
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 PxP	KB-R6
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	23 P-B4	QB-B4
4 Q-Kt4(a)	Kt-KB3(b)	24 PxP	BxP
5 QxKtP	R-Kt	25 Castles ch	K-Kt
6 Q-R8	R-Kt3	26 QR-B(g)	BxR
7 Q-Q3	KtxP	27 RxB	B-B4
8 B-Q3	P-KB4(c)	28 RxP	R-QB
9 Kt-K2	P-B4(d)	29 R-B3	R-B
10 BxKt	BPxB	30 B-B6	B-K5
11 Q-R3	Kt-B3(e)	31 R-Kt3ch	K-B2
12 QxRP	Q-B3	32 P-R5	R-B
13 Kt-B4	PxP(f)	33 R-Kt7ch	K-K3
14 KtxR	PxKt	34 P-R6	P-Q5
15 P-QKt3	Kt-K3	35 P-R7	R-B8ch
16 KtKt4	BxKt	36 K-B2	R-B7ch
17 P-KR4	Q-B2	37 K-Kt3	BxP
18 Q-R8ch	Q-B	38 RxB	BxP
19 QxQch	KxQ	39 K-B4	P-Kt4
20 B-Kt5	P-K4	40 K-K4	R-K7ch
		Black resigned	
21 B-Q2	P-K4(g)		

(a) Against this variation of the French, Alekhine is disposed to experiment.

(b) The alternative, which seems unnecessary, is 5 . . . K-B.

(c) Not 8 . . . KtxKt; 9 BxR.

(d) Naturally not 9 . . . RxP; 10 BxKt, and 11 Kt-K2 . . . Kt-Q2 may be better, but Black has a permanently backward KP open to attack.

(e) Not 11 . . . Q-K2; 12 Kt-B4, PxP (R-Kt; 13 KtxP!); 13 KtxR, RPxKt; 14 Q-R8ch, but 11 . . . R-Kt2 is the safer continuation.

(f) If 13 . . . R-Kt2; 14 Kt-R5, or 13 . . . R-R3; 14 KtxQP!

(g) Which leaves White with the winning advantage of a pawn plus.

Euwe began a great rally with the tenth game, which he won, along with two others of the next five, tying the score at five wins apiece, with five drawn, at the end of the fifteenth game.

In the tenth, Euwe's third success, Alekhine once more tried the variation he lost in the eighth game. He never was able to overcome the handicap of an inferior opening.

Tenth Game—Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 KtxKP	B-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 R-B4	Q-R3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 P-QR3	P-Kt4
4 P-K3	P-K3(a)	25 R-B2	Q-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	P-QR3(b)	26 QR-KB	P-R4
6 P-B5	QKt-Q2(c)	27 K-R	Q-R2
7 P-QKt4	P-QR4(d)	28 B-QB3	P-KR5(h)
8 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt5(e)	29 PxP	QxP
9 KtxKt	PxKt	30 Kt-Kt6	Q-R2
10 Kt-Q2	P-B4	31 KtxR	RxKt
11 P-B3	Q-R5ch	32 P-Q5	KtxP
12 P-Kt3	Q-R3	33 RxRch	BxR
13 Q-K2	B-K2	34 B-Q4	B-K2
14 B-KKt2	Castles	35 Q-KB2	Q-R5
15 Castles	Kt-B3	36 QxQ	PxQ
16 Kt-B4	B-Q3	37 BxP	B-Q
17 PxKP	PxKP	38 B-B5	B-B
18 Kt-Q6	Q-Kt3	39 RxB	Kt-K2
19 P-Kt6	B-K2	40 R-B6	Kt-B
20 Kt-B4	Q-Kt4	41 RxP	Resigns(i)

(a) In the eleventh game, Euwe tried here 4 . . . B-B4 with satisfactory results.

(b) As in the eighth game. It seems decidedly inferior.

(c) In the eighth, Alekhine tried P-QKt3.

(d) Since Black is unable to break White's advanced Q-side P advance, better than this should be a preparation for P-K4, which after 7 . . . P-QR4; 8 P-K15, is impossible on account of 9 Q-R4!

(e) This creates another point of attack for White, who already dominates the board.

(f) The KP might be won, but it will wait!

(g) Black is doomed unless he can get some counterplay.

(h) This looks as if Black wished to do or die hastily. Black might have resigned several moves sooner than he did.

(i) If 41 . . . PxR; 42 P-Kt7!

White Captains Freshmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 19—Richard B. White of Lebanon, Penna., yesterday was elected captain of the freshman football team at Princeton University. Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics, made the announcement. White plays left halfback and prepared for college at Mercersburg. He is a brother of Jack White '28, left halfback on the Tiger varsity.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Coming to the Crisis

THE college football season of 1935 is fast coming to a close, and the question of what teams will compete in the Rose Bowl game at Pasadena next New Year's Day, as well as the one which will be entitled to the mythical championship of the United States, are still unsettled, especially as regards the former. Just when an eastern team would do something which would seem to entitle it to an invitation, another team would come along and put it out of the running.

Trio in the East

So far as the eastern part of the country goes, there are now only three big teams which have clean slates. They are Princeton, Dartmouth and New York University. Of this trio, Princeton and Dartmouth will fight it out in the Palmer Stadium this week end. Barring a tie game, which would spoil the clean slates of both, the winner will go on to share the title with New York, in case the Violets win their Thanksgiving Day game with Fordham. Unless N. Y. U. does come through with a victory, the eastern section of the country will not be able to send an undefeated, untied eleven to the Rose Bowl, as both Princeton and Dartmouth are on record as not in a receptive mood for such an invitation.

Central West Finds Gophers on Top Again

When it comes to the Central West, it seems quite natural to find Minnesota again at the top of the list. Despite the fact that the Gophers lost their brilliant captain and quarterback, Glenn E. Seidel, early in the season, Coach Bernie Bierman has developed another very powerful team, one that seems to be leading the field for the mythical championship, especially after the way it plowed through Michigan last Saturday. Piling up 161 points to 39 against in seven games shows that the team not only has a strong defense, but is able to go places even against such opposition as Nebraska, Tulane, Northwestern, Purdue, Iowa and Michigan.

Southeast Loses Its Last Chance

When it comes to the Southeast, that section of the country lost its last chance when North Carolina was rubbed out of the picture by Duke, 25 to 0. That the Tar Heels should have been defeated by such a wide score, or by any score for that matter, came as a big surprise. It just goes to show how futile it is for the football fan to try to figure out future champions in advance. Duke had lost to Auburn and Georgia Tech, while North Carolina had easily defeated Georgia Tech and had scored 209 points to only 19 for the opposition in seven games. Duke, on the other hand, had scored only 182 points to 45 in eight games.

And Now for Nov. 30

This leaves the Southwest with two unbeaten and untied teams which are credited with being receptive to a Rose Bowl invitation, and one or both of these will be out of the running after they meet Nov. 30. Southern Methodist University and Texas Christian are the two colleges referred to. The former has already made an appearance on the Pacific coast this year, defeating University of California at Los Angeles, 21 to 0. The Methodists have run up 234 points to 18 for the opposition in nine games, while Texas Christian has scored 211 points to 39 against in the same number of games. This would seem to point to S. M. U. as the likely winner; but before you put that down as a certainty, just pause a minute and take a look at the results of the North Carolina-Duke, Northwestern-Notre Dame, Holy Cross-Manhattan, Boston College-Michigan State games and a few other "sure things" that went wrong.

Bolivia to Be Fiftieth Nation in Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 19—The number of nations to be represented in the coming Olympics next year has now reached 50, which is a record number for Olympic participation since the games were revived in 1896. The Olympic Committee of Bolivia, South American republic, has just decided to send a track and equestrian team to Berlin for the Olympic contests, which will be held from Aug. 1 to 16, 1936.

At present, the roster of nations to compete for Olympic honors includes the following: Afghanistan, Argentine, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Esthonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Haiti, Holland, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uruguay, United States of America.

Stephenson a Manager

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 19 (AP)—Riggs Stephenson, once the fullback of Alabama University, is coming back to Birmingham as player-manager of the Birmingham Barons in the Southern Baseball Association. W. A. West, president of the Barons, announced yesterday that Stephenson, former outfield star in the major leagues, would take charge next year.

Phelps Is Reinstated

CHICAGO, Nov. 19 (AP)—Ernest Gordan Phelps, 225-pound, six-foot catcher for the Dodgers, was returned to the active player list yesterday by Baseball Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis. Phelps was placed on the voluntary retired list July 22.

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Close Christian Science church

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Complete Dinners from 55c
Southern Cooking
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Open Sundays 4-9 P. M. No Liquor Served

Astronomers Find New Clue To Origin of Craters in Moon

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Nov. 19 (AP)—A great mystery of astronomy, what caused the craters on the moon, came a step nearer solution today with the report of a discovery to the National Academy of Sciences.

The craters, numbering more than 3000 in an area about the size of the United States, have been attributed to volcanoes, to meteors smashing astonishingly large holes in the moon's face, and to some sort of cataclysm not yet guessed.

Uniformity Explained

The report today shows an unexpected uniformity indicating the likelihood that they were caused by one type of cataclysm, and not by a mixture of three.

This finding came from the simple procedure of counting the craters, according to their sizes. This work was done by Dr. F. E. Wright of the geophysical laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington.

In one family are craters four to eight miles in diameter, the next largest nine to thirteen miles, and so on. A half mile diameter is the smallest that can be seen with telescopes. The smaller sizes number hundreds in each family, the numbers in each dropping as size increases.

New Clue Is Found

When these sizes were plotted, a "smooth curve" resulted, the clue to some still-not-understood uniformity in the origin of the craters.

"Does it mean," Dr. Wright asked, "that the craters are the expression of a single mode of formation, such as volcanic, or meteor impact or some other type? Thus far no satisfactory explanation has been found.

"The craters are remarkably circular in outline. The small craters have the aspect of simple depressions with walls which rise only slightly above the level of the surrounding country. They are in fact more of the nature of pits or holes in the ground, not unlike the crater holes produced by the impact of an explosive bomb.

"As the size of the crater increases the crater floor is less even and usually contains subsidiary craters and elevations."

Fastest Thing in World

Dr. J. W. Beams of the University of Virginia reported on the fastest mechanical contrivance in the world, a small rotor which spins at a speed of 21,000 revolutions a second.

The rotor is the newest tool in physical science to separate molecules and for studying the nature of the atom.

A metal cup, similar in nature to the spinning plates of a cream separator, is supported on air or other gases and is also driven by a jet of gas playing against its flanges. A method was worked out for spinning the rotors in a vacuum, and now the only limiting factor to the speed which can be obtained is the strength of the material used. Thus far all have exploded, since at 21,000 revolutions a second centrifugal forces 7,000,000 times the force of gravity are developed.

Breaks Down Molecules

Practical application of the machine from a scientific standpoint lies in breaking down molecules to separate and collect the heavier and lighter fractions—the "isotopes" which have the same atomic number but different weights or masses—and make their study a simpler thing.

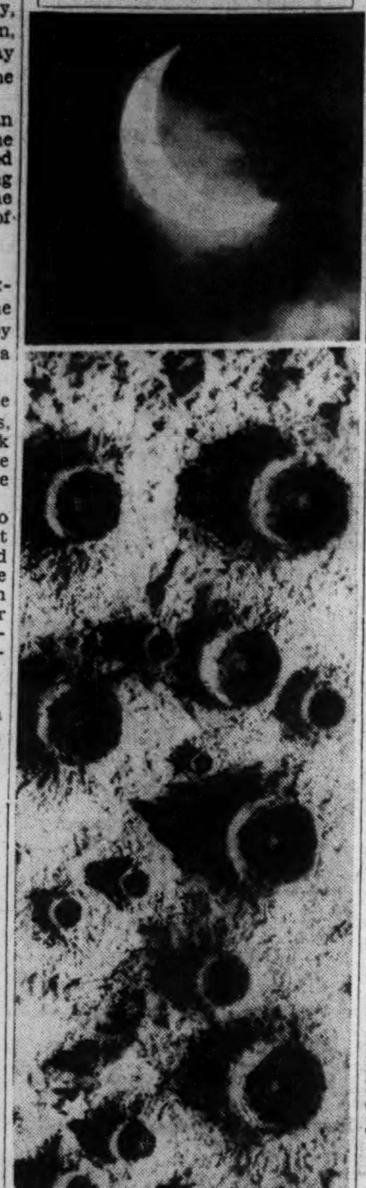
Dr. Arthur L. Day of Carnegie Institution of Washington explained how natural science has been wrong for 40 years in the explanation of how geysers work. Model geysers set up in laboratories have been fooling people, he said.

Model Geysers Wrong

The models are a tube, with a basin of water underneath and heat under the basin. The models spout and stop like real geysers. They stop, Dr. Day said, because the shooting water, air-cooled in its jump, runs back into the basin, cooling the water there below the steaming point.

But real geysers, he said, do not get their water back. There must be underground chambers, he thought, into which cool water runs from some other source and stops the shooting.

Moon Views



Acme; Underwood

Aid to Astronomers

A Partial Eclipse of the Sun by the Moon. Below—A Remarkable Photograph of the Moon, Taken With the Aid of the 100-Inch Reflector of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, Showing a Few of the Innumerable Craters

King Zog Urges Albanian Women To Discard Veils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—In response to the plea of King Zog large numbers of Albanian women have announced their decision to discard the veil.

In Elbassan, important town in the center of Albania, the national holiday on Nov. 28 is to be made the occasion for a festival celebrating the emancipation from the veil. All women in that city will be invited to take part and to appear, for the first time, unveiled in public.

This development is not being enforced by dictatorial government. It is the result of a simple speech made by King Zog when he addressed representatives of youth organizations.

The King advocated a campaign for the enlightenment and emancipation of women from bonds and customs imposed upon them by the eastern conquerors of past centuries. He pointed out that many village women have taken a lead in abandoning the veil, symbol of the women's bonds.

Fire Extinguisher Firms Told to Quit Price Fixing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced yesterday it had ordered 18 fire extinguisher manufacturers to cease price fixing and certain other practices. The order would prohibit the companies from performing by understanding, agreement or combination among themselves the fixing of prices at which commodities would be sold.

They also would be prohibited from agreeing that none of the respondents singly will solicit customers of another respondent or quote them prices lower than those at the time being quoted such customers by the respondent company supplying them.

Processing Tax Loses Again in Pawtucket

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 19 (AP)—A preliminary injunction restraining the collector of internal revenue from collecting a total of $20,416.67 in cotton processing taxes levied under the Agricultural Adjustment Act against the Potter Fine Spinning Company, of Pawtucket, was granted by Judge John C. Mahoney in Federal Court here yesterday.

In applying for the injunction, applicable to taxes assessed for the months of October, 1934, and March to September, inclusive of this year, the Potter concern maintained, as have other complainants in similar cases here, that the AAA is unconstitutional.

Boy of 14 Winner Of Twain Contest

HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 19 (AP)—Richard Reed, 14, Bloomington, Ind., won a nationwide literary contest, held in connection with the centennial celebration of the birth of Mark Twain.

The Mark Twain centennial committee, announcing the winner, did not specify what the prize would be. It will be announced later.

Contestants, all under 16 years of age, were asked to write on any phase of the life or writings of the Missouri humorist who was born here a century ago.

Eighteen other winners were announced. Their prize will be a figure of Twain (Samuel Clemens) in relief designed by Walter Russell, New York sculptor.

Election Cost Averted As Senator Keeps Seat

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 19 (AP)—State Senator Edgar C. Erickson (R.), recently appointed head of the Worcester County Training School for Boys, will retain his Senate seat, thus eliminating the cost of a special election.

He said he would accept no pay for the county position while serving in the Senate. His wife, appointed matron of the institution, will accept her salary of $840. Mr. Erickson said Republican leaders had decided it would be unwise to spend approximately $10,000 for a special election to fill his seat. The district is overwhelmingly Republican and there was no fear expressed that the Republican Party's majority of one vote in the State Senate would be imperiled by Mr. Erickson's resignation.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington*	New York, Nov. 20, noon	Nov. 19, 8:00 pm	Nov. 20, 8:00 am
American Farmer	New York, Nov. 22	Nov. 21, 8:00 pm	Nov. 22, 12 noon
American Importer	New York, Nov. 23	Nov. 22, 8:00 pm	Nov. 23, 11 am
Scythia	New York, Nov. 23	Nov. 23, 8:00 am	Nov. 23, 4:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manulani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Hoover	San Francisco, Nov. 30	Nov. 25, 4:00 pm	Nov. 25, 7:30 pm
President Grant	Seattle, Dec. 7	Dec. 2, 4:00 pm	Dec. 2, 7:30 pm

*Owing to weather conditions, the Britannic did not dock, so all mail scheduled for that boat will go on the Washington.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CORPORATE NAME

The undersigned officers of South Boston Neighborhood House, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, County of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the members legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Olivia James House.

MARIAN J. HOMANS, President,
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LOUISE HOLT,
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CHILTON R. CABOT,
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N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (5-F)—Exceptionally attractive outside; redecorated, running water, automatic elevators; $5-$8; references. En. 2-9461.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 2 Adelphi Terrace London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

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46 Rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter. From 2½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER

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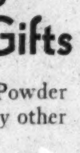
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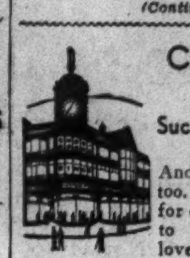
(Continued)



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An immense choice for all tastes and purses.

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OVER SIXTY BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT

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SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH *(Continued)*

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ONE loses all the time which he might employ to better purpose.—ROUSSEAU.

Daily Features

NEXT to excellence is the appreciation of it.—THACKERAY.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

The Pine Tree's Story

THE morning was so clear and bright, and the breeze moved so softly through the branches of the pine trees on the bank of the river, that it seemed to be just the right time for a story hour.

The smallest pine, that grew almost at the edge of the bank so that its trunk was lapped by the stream when the river was high, looked up at one of its taller, stately companions and said: "When is the big pine tree with the fine shiny needles going to tell us the story he promised?"

"Ah yes," called several of the other trees near by. "He was going to tell us of the time when he was discontented and wished he did not have any needles."

The big pine tree heard them and began his story, while a chipmunk, scampering over his roots, stopped to listen.

"Well, when I was a young tree, I used to watch the maples and birches up the stream fanning themselves with their pretty, shiny leaves, and one afternoon, on midsummer's day to be exact, when the fairies come to grant wishes, I sighed, 'Oh, I can't bear my straight dark needles. How happy I should be if I could have tender, shiny, green leaves.'

"My fairy godmother heard me and determined to teach me a lesson. The next morning, when I awoke, I was covered with shiny, young leaves instead of my despised needles. But that day a goat and her young family came this way and, seeing the young leaves on my

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Chipmunk Stopped to Listen

branches, feasted on them till there was scarcely one left.

"I wept bitterly and that night I wailed, 'Why did I ever want juicy leaves that could be eaten off? How happy I should be if I could only have leaves of solid gold.'

"Again the fairy godmother heard and the next morning I awoke to find myself covered with leaves of sparkling gold. I was very proud and disdainful toward the other trees that had only somber dark green needles. But, alas, a tramp came along that day and, seeing the precious gold leaves, stripped my branches bare.

"I bowed my head just a little and wept bitterly and cried, 'Give me leaves of clearest crystal. No animal will wish to eat them nor will anyone wish to steal them, and yet I shall be more dazzling and more brilliant than any other tree in the wood.'

"And so, again my wish was fulfilled and I awoke on a glorious sunny morning with my branches covered with glittering crystal leaves.

"But, late in the afternoon, the storm winds blew fiercely and every pretty leaf was shattered. Then I bowed my head to the ground and wept with all my heart. 'Oh, what a foolish little pine tree I have been,' I said. 'Give me, please give me back, my own beautiful needles.'

"My fairy godmother, convinced that I had learned my lesson well, touched me with her fairy wand, and in the morning here I stood, happy and contented, with all my own lovely needles."

And as the soft morning breeze rustled the needles ever so gently, the other trees who had been listening in silence, breathed their "Thank you" to the big pine tree and tossed their branches lightly in the wind as if to give thanks that their foliage was just as it should be.

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 7)

1. True.
2. True.
3. True. With rare exceptions, possession should not be attributed to inanimate objects.
4. True.
5. False. Switzerland has 68 per cent German-speakers and 21 per cent French-speakers.
6. False. Boston-Kansas City 1250 miles; Boston-Miami 1258 miles.
7. False. A Senator may serve on several committees.
8. True. Of her total area, 61.5 per cent is covered with dense forests, and an additional 30 per cent consists of wooded marshes.
9. True.
10. False. He was supposed to be vulnerable only in the heel.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Aden (G. F. H.)—The name of this town in southwestern Arabia is pronounced *Ah'-den* (*a* as in *arm*, *e* short).

Cairo (G. F. H.)—The name of the capital of Egypt is pronounced *Ki'-ro* (long *i* and long *o*). The city in Illinois is called *Kay'-ro*.

Author of poem (W. A.)—Some time ago the inquirer asked help in ascertaining the name of the author of the following lines:

"Go break to the needy
Sweet charity's bread;
For giving is living,"
The angel said.

"And shall I be giving
Again and again?"
My peevish and thoughtless
Answer ran.

"Oh, no," said the angel,
Piercing me through,
"Just give till the Master
Stops giving to you."

Mrs. R., of Memphis, writes: "I have this poem in my scrapbook. The name signed to it is A. B. Rhinow." Many thanks.

Rhymes (E. G. D.)—The correspondent asks if readers of The Christian Science Monitor would be interested in looking up acceptable rhymes for the following words:

bilge
fugue
gulf
scarce
scarf

"She speaks grammatically correct(ly) (M. E. K.)—The inquirer asks whether "correct" or "correctly" is required here.

Omit "grammatically," and the required word is seen to be "correctly"—an adverb describing how she speaks. The question then arises whether she speaks correctly from the standpoint of grammar, articulation, or pronunciation. Since an adverb may modify another adverb, "grammatically" may be used to modify "correctly."

Two *-ly* words together, however, do not contribute to the euphony of a sentence; therefore, we should suggest that the sentence be recast to: "Her speech is grammatically correct."

For the Scrapbook

The light of the understanding humility kindleth, and pride covereth.—*Quarles.*

No good book, or good thing of any sort, shows its best face at first.—*Carlyle.*

In character, in manners, in style, in all things, the supreme excellence is simplicity.—*Longfellow.*

The truth is always the strongest argument.—*Sophocles.*

It's all in that one word—Thorough.—*Lincoln.*

Loudness is rude; quietness always genteel.—*Emerson.*

Brevities

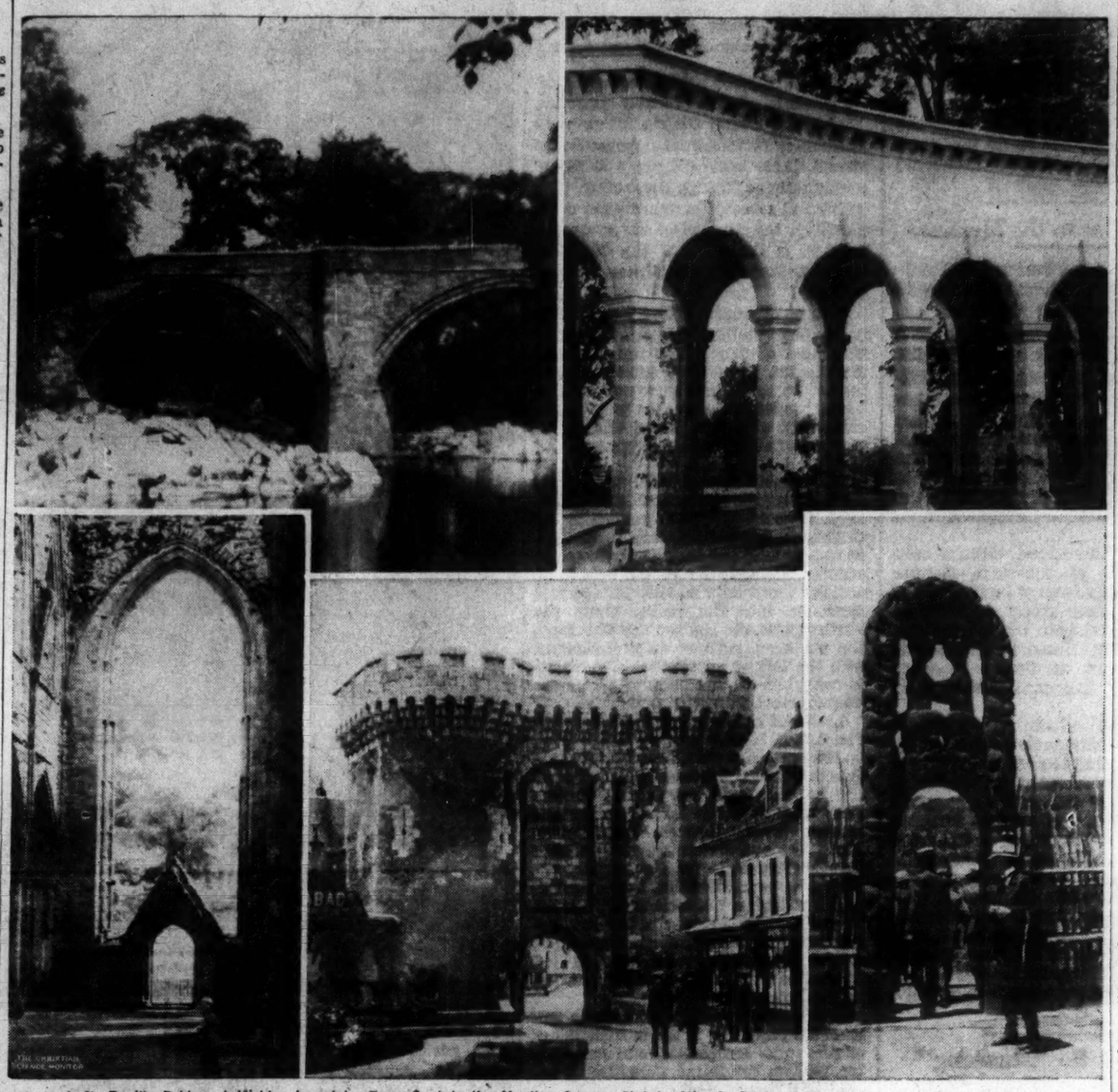
El Paso World News: Identifying the savage chieftain is easy. In a wrangle with a civilized power he makes himself conspicuous by his dignity and restraint.

Humorist: An Austrian bandsman is said to have the strongest lungs in the world. It costs him rather a lot for cornets, because he is continually blowing the things out quite straight.

El Paso World News: That new type of paving has the usual rocks and asphalt laid on a layer of cotton. It is then cut up neatly into resort mattresses.

Atlanta Constitution: They say that in Utopia a congressman is paid no mileage en route to the capital and 40 cents a mile in the other direction.

Studies in Arches



Upper Left: Devil's Bridge at Kirkby, Lonsdale, Eng.; Sent to the Monitor Camera Club by Miss D. Boyle, North Preston, Eng. Upper Right: Archway of Washington's Home at Mt. Vernon; Recorded by Walter H. Storer, Nashville, Tenn. Lower Left: A View From England's Famous Tintern Abbey; Snapped by Martha E. Bonham, Cleveland Heights, Ohio. Lower Center: Entrance Gate to Chartres, Famous French Cathedral Town; Sent by Ruth F. Lackman, Jackson Heights, N. Y. Lower Right: Entrance to a Maori Habitation in New Zealand; Submitted by Mrs. Edna Welsby, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: Is it necessary to spread the entire reports of the various committees on the minutes at church and board meetings? Also, does the treasurer's report have to be put in the minutes in full?

Answer: As a general rule, minutes record what is done and not, usually, what is said. The fact that a report is presented is recorded, and also the disposition of it; but the report itself would not necessarily be placed in full in the minutes. If a report includes recommendations for action which are adopted, the recommendations would be placed in the minutes as should any resolutions proposed by a committee. The important figures of a treasurer's report might be recorded, but not the complete report, unless as in some organizations (such as conventions) the proceedings are to be published in full. Of course, an organization, if it chooses, may order a report to be entered in full on the minutes.

In Lighter Vein

What's in a Name

A traveling man who had been obliged three times to take an upper berth in the sleeping car "Aloha" has requested the Pullman company to please name the next one "Anuppah."—*Toronto Globe.*

Salesmen Confer

"I believe business is picking up again."

"You must have landed some orders today."

"No, but I had several civil answers."

—Humorist

"We find it much better than a hose. We just throw the dog in, and he hops out and waters the garden."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cottage Cheese

ONE woman in our town earns money by making and selling cottage cheese. The sour skim milk of one day from three average milk cows will make $1 worth of cheese.

It is not difficult to make. Gently stir at the bottom of kettle or pan over a slow fire. When it is just right, strain through a colander or cloth, and mix in a little sweet cream, and salt to taste. It can be sold in bulk at the store, or in small containers to customers.

Mrs. Nellie O. H.

Look for the Good

DO NOT think of your faults, still less of others' faults; in every person who comes near you, look for what is good and strong; honor that, rejoice in it, and, as you can, try to imitate it. For the rest you will find it less easy to uproot faults than to choke them by gaining virtues.—*J. Ruskin.*

Is That So?

7.

Check √ True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. The first edition of the Authorized Version of the Bible came from the presses in 1611. (*True..... False.....*)

2. The distance from Dan (northernmost town of Palestine) to Beer-Sheba (southernmost) was 150 miles. (*True..... False.....*)

3. "The top of the desk" is better English than "the desk's top." (*True..... False.....*)

4. The word "oats" usually requires a plural verb. (*True..... False.....*)

5. There are more French speakers than German speakers in Switzerland. (*True..... False.....*)

6. The airline distance from Boston to Kansas City is greater than the airline distance from Boston to Miami. (*True..... False.....*)

7. It is contrary to the rules of the United States Senate for a Senator to serve on two committees at the same time. (*True..... False.....*)

8. Finland is the most thickly forested country in the world. (*True..... False.....*)

9. Goethe's given name was Wolfgang. (*True..... False.....*)

10. Achilles, after being dipped by Thetis into the Styx, was invulnerable in every part except the ankle. (*True..... False.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Daily Anecdote

'Library'

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN, in the sixteenth century, Dr. Johann Faustus wrote his "History of Dr. Faustus," he little dreamed that some day his volume would become the whole library of a community. It all happened many years ago on one of the Scilly Islands, off the coast of England.

Aside from the Bible, the only book on the island was the "History of Dr. Faustus." Repeated thumbings had literally worn out the book until many parts were unreadable. A meeting of the inhabitants was called and it was the unanimous decision that, as soon as weather permitted, a supply of books should be ordered from Cornwall.

Then arose the question as to what books should be ordered. It was then decided that an order should be sent, as soon as possible, for *another copy* of the "History of Dr. Faustus."

What They Say

Future Hillbillies

"The world of the future will not live in houses, but in the sides of air-conditioned hills, beautiful and spacious."—*H. G. Wells.*

The National Pastime

"There is good reason to believe that our national pastime is not baseball or football, but the all-the-year game of 'passing the buck.'"—*Rear Admiral Sydney K. Evans.*

Upward Trend

"Some day industry, integrity, righteousness, and the desire to be of service will be revived, and then the curve of the standard of living will go up again."—*Roger W. Babson.*

Voting Age

"Perhaps the time will come when the legal age for voting will be determined not by years but by some sort of intelligence test."—*Bruce Barton.*

Freedom

"Liberty is invaluable, and for a free country must endure."—*Ogden L. Mills.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Willing Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

COLLEGE girls are not thoughtless, as the two following episodes help to prove:

One day a group of University of California girls stood at a window in a boarding-house, and saw a box of oranges drop from a fruit peddler's wagon. Without a moment's hesitation they ran out of the house, and before the elderly man could climb down from his seat, they were picking up his scattered fruit. He seemed to be a bit dazed by the event, and looked thankfully on while the many willing hands soon had the oranges back in the box.

Another time, an elderly man was pushing a wheelbarrow loaded with wooden boxes, when he seemed to grow suddenly weary. Two college girls seeing his plight, pushed the barrow two blocks to his home, while he walked behind them.

The Bible in Outline

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by CORALYN D. BEATLE

Old Testament

No. 2

A. The World Before Abraham.....Gen. 1-11

1. **Creation to the Flood** (about 1656 years), Gen. 1-5.
   Man and the universe created spiritually, Gen. 1 to 2:3.
   Adam (Hebrew "red")
   Formed out of dust, Gen. 2:7; 5:1.
   Placed in the Garden of Eden, 2:8-15.
   Woman named Eve made, 2:21-23.
   Adam's fall and shame, 3:6-8.
   His punishment, 3:17-19.
   Expelled from Eden, 3:23.
   Sons Cain, Abel, and Seth born, 4:1-2, 25.
   Book of the generation of Adam, 5:1-32.
   Age of Adam (930 years), 5:5.
   Eve (Hebrew "life-giver")
   Her creation, Gen. 2:21-22.
   Accepted by Adam, 2:23-24.
   Named by Adam, 3:20.
   Her fall, 3:1-6.
   Recognizes her shame, 3:7-8.
   Curse pronounced, 3:16.
   Has sons and daughters, 4:1-2; 5:4.
   Cain (Hebrew "a lance," or "acquired").
   First son of Adam and Eve, Gen. 4:1.
   A tiller of the soil (an agriculturist), 4:2.
   Brought fruit for an offering (not accepted), 4:3, 5; Heb. 11:4.
   Cain murders Abel; the curse, 4:8-15; I John 3:12.
   Dwells in the land of Nod, 4:16.
   Marries, has a son Enoch; builds a city named Enoch, 4:17.
   Descendants, 4:18.
   Abel (Hebrew "breath" or "vanity").
   Second son of Adam and Eve, Gen. 4:2.
   A shepherd (keeper of sheep), 4:2.
   Brought an offering from his flocks (accepted), 4:4; Heb. 11:4.
   Slain by Cain, 4:8; I John 3:12.
   Seth (Hebrew "compensation").
   Third son of Adam and Eve, Gen. 4:25; 5:3.
   Family of Seth, 5:6-7.
   Death (912 years), 5:8.
   Enoch (Hebrew "initiated," perhaps "teaching or teacher")
   Son of Jared, family of Seth, Gen. 5:18.
   Father of Methuselah, 5:21.
   Lived 365 years; walked with God; was translated, 5:23-24.
   Pleased God, Heb. 11:5.

(To Be Continued Daily)

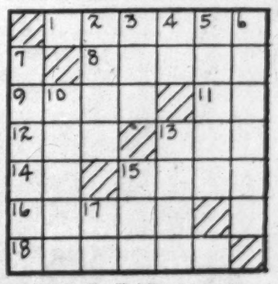
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Gathering of the Clan*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Ask TW.—He Knows*

By CARMACK

Crossword Puzzle No. 164



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—River
5—Scope
9—Egyptian solar disk
11—By
12—To steep
13—Siamese coin
14—Sun-god
15—Son of Adam
16—Indian
18—Cylindrical

Down

2—Waste-allowance
3—Hurried
4—Printer's measure
5—Size of type
6—Fortitude
7—Tropical bird
10—Annoy
13—Aid
15—Era
17—Suffix

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1935 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Without Hate

THE world's greatest experiment in peacemaking has now gone into active operation. Half a hundred nations have established an economic blockade designed to halt an aggressor. No nation, no person in any nation, but will be touched by the result of the test thus inaugurated. Should sanctions fail, not only the League of Nations but all the postwar structure of peace machinery will receive a jolting setback. Should sanctions succeed, the collective security system will have so far proved the possibility of maintaining law and order that flagging hopes for disarmament and definitive peace will be revived.

Undramatically, firmly, carefully, after thoughtful study and repeated efforts to reach a settlement, this effort has been launched. It lacks all the trappings of war. There is no blowing of trumpets or beating of drums about sanctions. There is no chance for young men to march, no thrill of flag-waving. The application of embargoes affords no opportunity for emotional patriotism, it calls for real sacrifices but no mob-minded, propaganda-provoked hate.

Dispatches from Rome tell another story. In Italy, anti-British riots and other explosions of popular wrath marked "Sanctions Day." Threats are reported of boycotts against the United States should Americans refuse to seize the trade other nations are denying themselves. And there are other evidences that fierce and foolish resentment is the answer of the Italians to the effort to apply to them the rules to which they pledged allegiance when they joined the League of Nations.

Probably we cannot blame a volatile people for so reacting. Mussolini's control of the press has kept much of the truth from them. They have been made to feel that they are engaged in heroic resistance to British imperialism, rather than to the peace machinery. And in any case we must not give way to hating the "prisoner at the international bar."

For only as the sanctionists are able to maintain the impersonal calm of a police officer arresting a disturber of the peace will this unprecedented peace effort retain the moral force which must be its essence. So far Geneva has far surpassed earlier attempts to enforce peace by alliances. There has been a respect for legality and for justice that older forms of collective action never exhibited.

We believe the nations will sooner or later perceive that there is more security and more reason in this system than in the chaos where each one must depend upon armaments greater than every other. For the establishment of the Geneva system there must be more attention to the removal of war causes, more justice as between the "have" and "have-not" nations. And in the immediate test there must be a continuance so far as possible of the effort to enforce the law without hating the lawbreaker.

Mr. Hoover's Program

BY HIS speech before the Ohio Society in New York, former President Hoover strongly confirmed the remark of more than one political observer that "he may not be a candidate, but he certainly acts like one."

In fact he acted very much like the kind of a candidate both his friends and his critics have told him he would have to be in order to make a serious bid for nomination for the Presidency in 1936. His phrases were crisp, vivid, often pungent and satirical—a greatly popularized type of challenge to the Administration. He crystallized his opposition into a program of specific affirmative policies which he set up against those of the Roosevelt regime. And in all this he showed himself possessed of the political touch which, as "the great engineer," he had been chided for lacking.

It is one of the finest of political arts to frame a program that has all the sound of steel-hard definiteness and which yet contains unobtrusive qualifiers that give it much or little meaning according to the ear of the hearer. Or, entirely apart from artifice, it is extremely difficult to formulate a political program with the definiteness one might desire.

For instance, when Mr. Hoover says, "The waste of taxpayers' money on unnecessary public works should end," many could reply, "Of course unnecessary public works should stop, but just what works are necessary and which unnecessary, especially when millions still are unemployed?"

When he demands that the Government return relief responsibility to local agencies, he asks only what the Administration is endeavoring mightily to do. When he speaks of rooting out the hordes of political bureaucracy, he strikes a tenderer subject, but one in which his own party is not entirely blameless. As for moving toward a balanced budget by means of economies, all indications are that that is President Roosevelt's course. As for re-establishing a gold standard, Secretary Morgenthau has spoken in favor at least of an international stabilization of currencies, and that is probably as much as is now feasible.

Mr. Hoover's hearers and readers, however, will not mistake the general purport of his program. It is clear that he would follow a harder rule of financial orthodoxy all up and down the line, from debatable reductions in relief to stopping the wholly indefensible silver purchases. Yet it is significant that the effectiveness of many of his criticisms as campaign issues depends not so much on what the Administration proposes to do but upon whether it succeeds in the retrenchments it has promised itself.

Leaving Mexico to the Mexicans

WHILE there is no reason why President Roosevelt should interfere in relations between the Mexican Government and Mexican citizens, his refusal to comply with a request by the Knights of Columbus for an investigation of Mexican affairs required political courage because of the large number of Roman Catholics in the Democratic Party. Pressure on the President is traceable to the fact that the Mexican Government has passed laws drastically curtailing the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico.

No rights of American citizens are involved in this church-state dispute since Americans in foreign countries are expected, and usually expect, to abide by the laws of those lands in which they live. And no right is possessed by the United States Government to dictate to other governments how they shall govern their own peoples.

The persistent efforts of religious groups, and of individuals impressed by propaganda, to bring the influence of the United States Government to bear on a question which in no way concerns it should be resisted. One cannot imagine the United States presuming to interfere in the purely domestic affairs of any first-rate power. It would be no less presumptuous for it to meddle in Mexico. The President recognizes this fact. Hence his commendable resistance to continual suggestions that he interfere in an issue of a sort which is foreign in more than one sense to American government—a church-state dispute.

It Need Not Be "Shocking"

"SHOCKING" and "ridiculous" are words chosen by J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, to describe the Interstate Commerce Commission's projected public investigation of the history and management of the financially disabled New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. And ill-chosen words, too, in the light of things past and present.

Some twenty years ago, the New Haven's shaky finances forced similar action by the I. C. C. General interest in events leading up to that investigation was slight as compared with the public reaction to the findings of the commission. Its disclosures left no doubt in the public mind that the financial structure of the New Haven under the management of Charles S. Mellen was wrecked by a career of corporate prodigality unparalleled in the history of American railroading.

Today the New Haven is so close to bankruptcy—mainly because of its tremendous legacy of debts bequeathed in the era of the monopoly-mad Mellen—that it has been forced to petition for reorganization in the federal courts. This fact is sufficient to justify a complete official inquiry.

The I. C. C. does not need to extend its investigation beyond the point which marked the conclusion of its hearings in 1913. Findings based on that inquiry are a matter of public record. Its official report was extensively summarized in The Christian Science Monitor recently.

But all that has occurred under subsequent managements is subject to scrutiny, Mr. Pelley's administration included. Such studies are matters of manifest duty on the part of the I. C. C. The commission's action does not imply suspicion of mismanagement in the financial affairs of the New Haven since its previous investigation. It merely acknowledges its responsibility to New Haven investors and the public served by the road.

Cocktails in the Air

RARE must be the person who has never been embarrassed, or definitely disturbed, in a public conveyance by a passenger whom liquor has made too loquacious—or offensive—for other people's comfort.

On a train or a boat it is generally possible to remove oneself from his proximity. Though probably inconvenient, one can step off a streetcar. On an airplane neither of these courses is open to the passenger whose right to decent privacy is thus invaded. Therefore, the questionnaire addressed to the general public by American Airlines, Inc., Shall we serve cocktails to passengers? has immense significance.

Of the 10,150 votes received up to Nov. 12 only 1650 have said "Yes" while 8500 say "No."

Because of the fact that almost anyone, in a manner of speaking, is a potential air passenger, a statement by the president of the company is worth everyone's consideration. He says:

> A great many people who have definite opinions on this might feel that it is none of their business to cast a vote. We hope that you will impress upon them that it is their business. You do not have to use a coupon. You can write to American Airlines, Inc., Municipal Airport, Chicago, Ill.

and adds: "The result of this inquiry will determine our policy."

Empire of Rails

Book News of the Day

WRITING in a straightforward style enriched with source material, John Murray Gibbon has given us in STEEL OF EMPIRE (Indianapolis: Bobbs Merrill. $3.50) some 400 pages of fascinating railroad history. His facility, precision and sense of movement are comparable to the sound of wheels on singing rails. It is the story of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, "the Northwest Passage of today."

With no attempt at literary embellishment, but obtaining his effects with a rich fund of detail, both intimate and documental, Mr. Gibbon introduces the reader, as routes are surveyed, ties are hewn, grades run and rails laid, to the characters who have played or are now playing a part in the molding of a great Dominion.

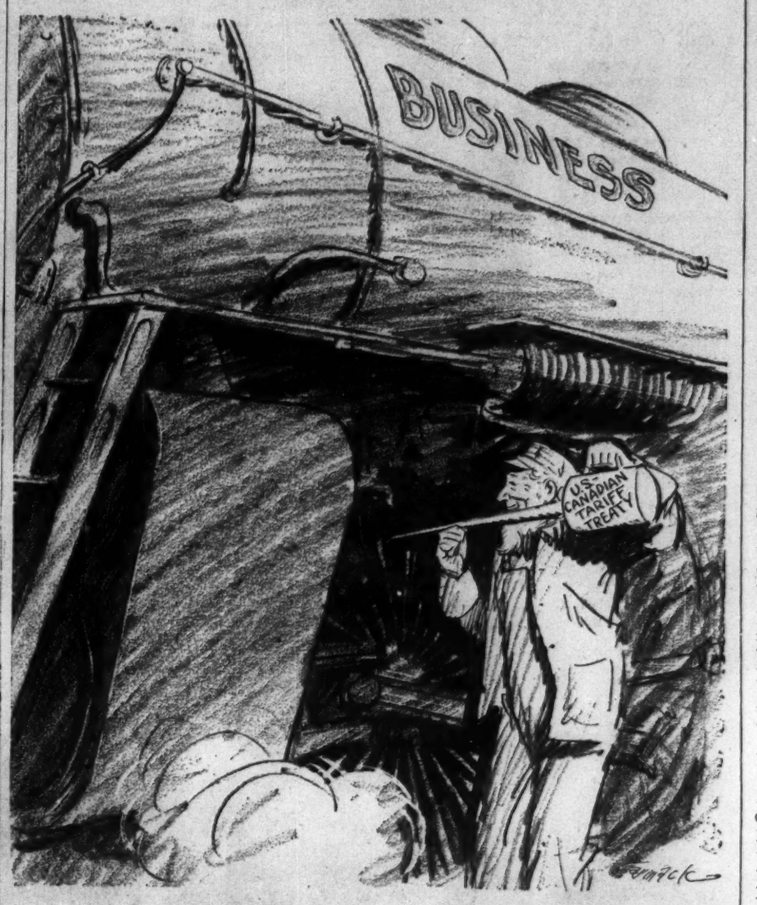
Early mariners push their inadequate craft among the northern ice floes, seeking a fabulous northwest passage to the Orient. French fur traders set up their posts and send out their voyageurs with paddles dipping to the lilt of the chanson. Scottish merchants paddle, portage and mush on into the arctic. Come the Northwesters, the Hudson Bay Company, the westward push of empire. Mingled with the talk of an all-Canadian coast-to-coast line are murmurs of a separatist movement in British Columbia.

A railroad becomes a political necessity. The C. P. R. takes form. Over the prairies, up the Fraser into the high Selkirks construction gangs, "Mountie" guarded, hack and hew and bend over steel. Engineers and surveyors plunge into the wilderness seeking passes through the Rockies. Financiers and statesmen rub Aladdin's lamp for means to fill a constantly depleting treasury. Politics, special interests, visionless reactionaries, cross-purposes throw obstacles in the way. But finally the rails win through, the steel of empire runs twin veins through the Maple Leaf and knits a nation into an indissoluble whole.

Reading this book, one witnesses a tremendous pageantry in which such figures as Alexander Mackenzie, John Jacob Astor, William Van Horne, Lord Strathcona, who was Donald Smith, and finally the present president of the system, Sir Edward Beatty, enter, mingle with a colorful company and play their role in establishing the tradition which still carries on in the Canadian Pacific.

It is a book which one who appreciates the romance of rails will find enchanting, and which one who would become proficient in Canadian history should not neglect. Its readability—and it was written by one who had already gained fame in the field of art and letters—is heightened by the inclusion in its text of 17 full-page color plates, 64 pages of half-tones, and 150 line cuts. H. E. W.

Oil For The Engine



Mando Is Introduced

THE first day Ned Breton had come to work, the man, whose place he was to take, had mixed a little personal advice along with his operating instructions. Pointing a greasy finger toward the great broad back of a man pulling heavy slides out of a press, he had shouted above the noise of the machinery, "That's Mando. He's one bad *hombre*. Better not rile him."

Through the smoke and the steam Ned gazed at the man near whom he was to work, and for some moments stood watching him. There was a certain wild rebellion in the way his huge shoulders lurched back from the task to which they must again and again continue to bend.

Suddenly then the giant turned, and as he caught Ned's eyes upon him, his own black ones snapped angrily, and he let out a roar that thundered above the grinding of the presses.

* * *

Time strengthened Ned's first impression. Mando apparently disliked everything. While at work Ned came to look on him as just one more burden in an already difficult job.

But one Sunday evening Ned came upon Mando in a new setting, or rather, Mando came upon him. Ned was alone, returning from San Francisco. He had just left the ferry, boarded the local train, and had seated himself near the window when a huge hand dropped on his shoulder. Startled he looked up into the gleaming eyes of Mando.

"Hal-lo," Mando greeted him from somewhere down in his great chest. "Move over," he said, smiling broadly, "I too sit here."

Ned obeyed, and his eyes searched the new Mando beside him. He was clean; he was in the best of good humor; and very obviously he was dressed for Sunday. A gay red tie fluttered loosely from under his striped collar. He wore a black suit and a wide brimmed gray hat. Above his hatband was a row of half wilted wildflowers.

"Where you go?" he roared good naturedly at Ned.

"Been over to see my sister and her family," Ned told him. "And you?"

"Me," Mando boomed, "me—I go Mount Tamalepious."

"Mount Tamalpais?"

"Sure," Mando answered, "I go Mount Tamalepious. I sing."

"Sing?" Ned asked blankly.

"Sure, sing," Mando insisted. "All day—sing. Feel good here." He thumped his chest heavily.

"You mean you go up there and sing by yourself?. All alone?"

"Sure sing alone." Mando laughed heartily. "Much room there. Every Sunday I go. Up, up I walk, almost the top. Then stand up and sing."

He beat his fists against his chest. He threw out his arms in a wild free gesture.

"Every Sunday," he continued, gazing far past Ned, out into space, "ah, that is to live! The wind on the face, the wind that has come over the ocean. The sun on the face." He was silent a moment. Then suddenly he turned and gave Ned a friendly but sound slap on the knee. "Sure," he repeated a little more gently, "that is to live."

* * *

The slap brought Ned abruptly back from the lone, wind-swept figure on the hillside to the man beside him.

"It—it must be great, Mando," he spoke earnestly. "I'd—I'd like to hear you."

There was an understanding silence between them. And then Ned suddenly added, "Say, why don't you sing on the job?"

Quickly then the whole story came out. Mando had sung on the job. That had been the beginning of all the trouble. The fellow whose place Ned had taken had not liked it. He had complained to authority; Mando had been forbidden to sing.

"But I work there now," Ned reassured him, "and I'm sure I prefer singing to—I'm sure I want to hear you sing."

So that Monday morning was the beginning of a new era.

Then the day came when Ned was to be promoted. As he explained the work to the new man, he pointed in Mando's direction and said, "That's Mando. He's as big as he looks. You'll like him. You'll like to hear him sing."

And through the smoke and the steam the new man and Mando exchanged smiles. VELMA LEWIS INGRAHAM

North . . South . . East . . West

From Sod House to Skyscraper

By Frank L. Perrin

TOPEKA, KAN.

IN TOPEKA today I visited for an hour or more with the editor of one of the State's leading newspapers. It may be, as in the estimation of my friend, the leading newspaper. The observing traveler, accustomed to talk with editors of all manner and size and political complexion of newspapers, learns to be cautious in making comparisons. Some day I hope to relate, as he told it to me, the story of the early experiences of this veteran of our honorable craft. But it may be recorded here that he came just from high school, to what is now the thriving city of Medicine Lodge, in southwestern Kansas to edit a four-page weekly newspaper published from an office on the dirt floor of a sod house. The nearest railroad station was 100 miles distant.

My errand to his office in a Topeka skyscraper of modest but imposing proportions was to get from him—as one always can get from newspaper editors—a fairly unbiased and intelligent appraisal of economic and political situations, locally or regionally. I had talked with Gov. Alf M. Landon and wanted to compare my estimate of that gentleman with that of one who has known him for some years and who is familiar with his record as Chief Executive of Kansas.

* * *

Gradually, through the years, I have come quite definitely to the conclusion that men, at least, are like books. One who has learned to scan or study them learns to understand them and comprehend them, and appraise them quite readily. Actually I sought, only for verification and interesting comparison, the veteran editor's estimate of the man he has known throughout the years. I became interested in the effort to study the Kansas Governor at close range after reading the speech he delivered in Cleveland, Ohio, a week or so ago. That speech, those who heard it or have read it will agree, has in it a distinct clarifying note of political independence which I believe can be most convincingly and arrestingly sounded in the West or Middle West.

Governor Landon, I think it should be said in deference to himself, is not an avowed candidate for the presidential nomination at the Republican Convention in 1936. But I think it can as truthfully be said that he will be. His friends here in Topeka see no serious handicap. To them he should have, they say, no apologies to offer if he decides to allow his name to be presented. But I find the Governor to be a modest man, conscious of the fact that he is not an old-school politician, and that he has never been tried by the refining fire of cruel publicity. As I discussed the prospect with him in his office at the Capitol and watched the kindly but comprehending twinkle of his eyes, I thought of David and his sling, and of the few stones he chose as armament before he fared forth to do battle with the Philistine giant. I wonder if these stones were ever named or their potential power estimated. No doubt someone has done this, but whether it has been done or not I like to think of them as Truth, Courage, Unselfishness, Vision, Spiritual Power.

* * *

Outside of Topeka, where I have made some observations, there are those even of the Governor's own political party who say that though he may possess and exemplify some of these qualities, he does not possess them all. Strangely enough, although Kansas has been constitutionally a dry state for many years, some of Governor Landon's political tent mates condemn him because he had the courage to resubmit that constitutional provision following the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and then go into nearly every county in his State to urge the defeat of the proposed state repeal clause. He won that battle and put Kansas in the front line as a dry state, with no compromise.

Kansas is politically conscious. Some would call it politically minded. Politics never takes a holiday here. In 1932 and again in 1934 it indorsed the new-deal platform and its candidates. It has one Democratic United States Senator, the little-known colleague of the veteran Senator and former Governor Capper. But in both these years Mr. Landon overcame the flood of dissenting votes and won as a Republican. In every particular, I am told, Kansas has responded to and met all national requirements in providing relief for the unemployed and for those farmers who have faced economic distress. But Kansas, meanwhile, has achieved and is maintaining a balanced budget. We were told by the Governor in his Cleveland speech how this was done. It was, he says, by the practice of reasonable economies in government both in the State as a unit and locally by cities, townships and school districts. By this means the impossible, so-called, has been accomplished. The Kansas theory is that you just can't save money by spending it, and that a way has not yet been discovered by which to borrow one's self into economic independence and freedom from final responsibility.

The Wide Horizon

North China—Asia's Ethiopia?

By H. J. Timperley

PEIPING

REPERCUSSIONS of the Italo-Ethiopian conflict already are being foreshadowed in the Far East. Here in North China hardly anybody has doubted that the Japanese militarists would find in the present preoccupation of the western powers a heaven-sent opportunity to extend their influence upon the Asiatic mainland.

Day by day an accumulation of evidence has pointed to a clear-cut intention on the part of the Japanese Army to convert the five northern provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Suiyuan and Chahar — virtually the whole of North China down to the Yellow River—into what military propagandists describe in their pamphlets as "a paradise of harmonious Sino-Japanese relations."

First intimation that rapid crystallization of political tendencies in this part of the world might be expected was conveyed in a remarkably forthright statement of policy issued to the Japanese press from the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Hayao Tada, commandant of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin, roundly attacking the Central Government and hinting plainly at the desirability of an autonomous government in North China.

"To put an end to these activities and bring about peace," Major General Tada is quoted as having declared, "a new political setup, politically as well as economically separate from Nanking, is necessary. North China's annual revenues amount to 130,000,000 yen and would be more than enough to maintain such a setup. However, North China has always been exploited by General Chiang and his military clique, and more than half of this sum has to be transmitted to Nanking. This results in the impoverishment of the masses. We must do everything in our power to rescue the suffering, if only in the interests of justice."

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Official disclaimers in Tokyo have failed to remove the impression that this represents the viewpoint of an influential section of Japanese military opinion. Major General Tada's views are reliably reported to have received confirmation at a conference of high ranking Japanese army officers at Dairen when it was decided to request the Chinese Government to root up all causes of trouble in North China, "failing which the Japanese Army would insist upon divorcing North China from Nanking's control, including the withdrawal of Central Government troops and complete severance of financial relations."

Conditions have seldom been more favorable for the implementation of the Japanese Army's expansionist program. The Peiping Political Council, which the Japanese had hoped to manipulate to their advantage but which in practice acted as a check upon Japanese aggression, has been dissolved. The personnel of the provincial administrations has been reshuffled in accordance with Japanese ideas.

General Shang Chen, the Governor of the Hopei Province, who had always been regarded as a strong advocate of centralization, has been supplanted in the Japanese favor by Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, former Governor of Chahar, who has been given the command of the Peiping and Tientsin garrisons and is expected to prove much more pliable. A political vacuum has been created and Japanese pressure is being applied directly upon the provincial leaders, before whom tempting offers are being dangled.

In some quarters the view is held that the Japanese are using North China merely as a pawn in a much larger game. The threat to establish an independent regime is being held over the head of the Central Government, it is suggested, in the hope that far-reaching political concessions may be extracted.

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But this leaves out of account a number of important economic factors. The Japanese Army is well known to be bent upon the exploitation and development of North China's natural resources in order to have at its command a readily accessible supply of raw materials in time of war. It had been hoped that the capital for this development might be furnished jointly by Chinese and Japanese financiers.

So far, however, this capital has not been forthcoming from either side. With one exception the principal Chinese bankers are controlled from Shanghai and the Shanghai bankers have shown a reluctance to enter into any engagements with the Japanese under present conditions. Similar difficulty is being experienced in coaxing money out of the pockets of the Japanese investor. Enormous sums of money have been invested in Manchoukuo with disappointing results and there has already been in Japanese financial circles a good deal of adverse comment upon the reckless exportation of capital to the new state.

Should it prove impossible to exploit North China through normal investment channels, some observers foresee the likelihood that in order to carry its grandiose schemes into effect the Japanese Army must be driven to the establishment of a Japan-Manchoukuo-North China economic bloc, with the yen as the chief medium of exchange. And the formation of such a bloc presupposes political action along the lines indicated by Major General Tada's statement, for only thus would it be possible to secure the complete financial control which might make intensive economic exploitation feasible.